P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,713—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
HERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Deany	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd D. c.
* PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morevich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON		3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, eave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	29th Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 2nd Sept., 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 8th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23th August, 1899.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

PRIZES! PRIZES!!
SUITABLE FOR
GYMKHANA AND RACE MEETINGS.
ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER
PRIZE CUPS AND BOWLS.
A COMPLETE SELECTION OF
SILVER AND E.P. GOODS.
BEST LONDON-MADE.
GOLD JEWELLERY.
FITTED BAGS AND CASES OF ALL KINDS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!
WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT
STRONGLY RECOMMEND
FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied,

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LIGHT RAILWAYS
AT HOME AND ABROAD,

By WILLIAM HENRY COLE, M. Inst.,C.E.,

Late Deputy-Manager Eastern Bengal and North-Western State Railways, P. W. D., India.
With Illustrations, Rs. 12.

NEW EDITIONS OF
ENGINEER'S POCKET-BOOKS.

The POCKET-BOOK of POCKET-BOOKS, being Molesworth's and Hurst's Pocket-Books, printed on India paper and bound together in one volume Royal 32mo, Russia, gilt edges, Rs. 6-6.

A POCKET-BOOK of USEFUL Formulæ and Memoranda for Civil and Mechanical Engineers. By Sir Guilford L. Molesworth, K. C. I. E., Mem. Inst.; C. E., Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Mem. Inst.; M. E., and R. B., Molesworth, M. A., Cantab. Assoc. Mem. Inst.; C. E., Twenty-fourth edition, Rs. 4-8.

Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged, Rs. 96.

BOILERS MARINE AND LAND.
THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND STRENGTH.

A Handbook of Rules, Formulæ, Tables, etc., relative to Material, Scantlings, and Pressures, Safety Valves, Springs, Fittings and Mountings, etc.,

FOR THE USE OF ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND STEAM USERS.

By T. W. TRAILL, M. Inst., C. E., F. E. R. N.
Late Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief to the Board of Trade.

*** To the Second and Third Editions many New Tables for Pressures up to 200 lbs., per square inch have been added.

"The most valuable work on Boilers published in England."—*Shipping World.*

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.
ENGINEERING : INDUSTRY : STEAM : ELECTRICITY : POWER.

New Volumes XV., Commencing with the November 1898 Number.

All Parts in stock, November, 1898 to May 1899.
Re. 1 Each.

XVI. June and July, 1899, Each Re. 1.

Subscriptions now being Registered.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th Instant, a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st September, 1899.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1899, of RUPEES TWENTY-ONE per Share will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Offices of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 18th September.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, September 4, 1899.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House in the Reporter General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year, 1898-99.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs. 6-4-0.

B. A. BRENDON,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1899.

To those who want a

GOOD WHISKY

AT A MODERATE PRICE.

Slater's V. O.....Rs. 28 Per doz.
O. H. L. Liqueur..... „ 27 „ „

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 145 OF 1898.

1 VRIJBHUKANDAS MANCHARAM PAKVASA, and 2 CHUNILAL DAYABHAI, both of Bombay Hindus, practising as Attorneys at Bombay, under the firm of Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., having their Office at 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs,

MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPUN and LADY JANSAL, widow of the late SIR THARIA TOPUN, both of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitants, residing together at Khetwady, 13th Lane, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 27th day of September, 1898, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 7,977-2-5 for work done by them as Attorneys, and Rs. 356-9 for taxed costs of the said Suit and interest on the first said sum at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And Whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated the 28th day of March, 1899, a red Horse was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1899, at 2-30 o'clock, P.M., the Sheriff of Bombay will render and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property issued herein on the 9th day of June, 1899, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, through Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, the said red Horse for the satisfaction of the said Decree and Costs.

The Purchaser will have to pay on the spot the full amount at which the horse is sold.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1899.

G. A. BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI, & Co.,
Plaintiffs In person.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
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BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

FURNITURE ! FURNITURE ! !

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Man

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE.

THE LEFT HALVES of CURRENCY NOTES of the Bombay Circle for Rs. 1,000 each were STOLEN from the Abkaree Godowns Bhopal, on the night of the 29th August, 1899. Any one dealing with the same, or receiving these will be liable to prosecution. The leading exchange Banks and the Police have been informed. Any one giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the money, or to the detection of the culprits will be suitably Rewarded.

Nos. W 73. 81010, 16283, 79160, 75505, 82078, dated Bombay, 2nd August, 1893.

FRAMROZE KAIKHOSROU PATEL, Camp Mhow.

Mhow, the 31st August, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January, 1900.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeker, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E., Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 23rd August, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME-PAPERS and MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

For Terms, apply to

VINCENT & Co.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888, to open a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 25,00,000 (twenty-five lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (25) twenty-five years from the 1st November, 1899, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st May and the 1st November of each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II (B.C.) of 1888.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 25,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1899.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1899-1900."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit in Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest deposit, when made in currency-notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest deposit so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest deposits on Tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or if the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna be inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did nor contain such fraction of an anna. A Tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees or rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments, as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 22nd September, 1899

Instalment II. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. payable on 6th October, 1899.

Instalment III. As near as possible to 33 1-3 per cent. * payable on 27th October, 1899.

N. B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.

12. Parties, whose Tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st October, 1899.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, a *pro rata* allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allottable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 P. M., on Wednesday, the 6th September, 1899, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 11th August, 1899.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBETURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal for (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1899-1900 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest deposit.

(Signed).....

Dated

*Including earnest deposit, if in currency-notes or cheque.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful tiaedge around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,217½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	8 p.c.	95 1-2
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20		£20 10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	[all]		260
Angio Indian	1,340	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	38
Ballarpur S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20)	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	50	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	1,355
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	505
ty of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	700
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	630	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	407 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490xd
Currumbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	625
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	352 1-2
Dhuria Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	50	680
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	410
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	220
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	650
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	520
Jaffer Alli	600	100	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jam Cotton Manufacturing Co.	1,500	2.0	250	Nil	155
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	475
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,420	1,000	1,000	2)	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs55	750xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	450
Leopold	3,000	100	108	dvdRs.5	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,775
Manaiuxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	10
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,100	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,890
Mohanlal					
Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amaroti	300	100	11	dvdRs15	...
Mazagaon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	65
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,600
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	500
Madhavji	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 52
National	500	1,00.	1,0.0	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	165
Oriental	5,722	625	25	dvd Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs 50	780
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.0	5.0
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Ni.	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs(2)	550
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,600xd
Soomerdas	750	1,000	1,000	RS.50	400
Southern India	1,000	5.0	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	160
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	600
Sassoon and Ahlianee	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	350
Vasanji Khetsey Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills.	350	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	325
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	40.	50	all	dvdR.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	25
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,200
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93¾	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	73
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	530
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	150
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	135
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	25	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co	2,200	251	100	1½	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	488 3-4

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dpsentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-2d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 11-31m., 11-39a. Low water, 4-47m., 5-20a. Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch. Statement for August 1899; Daily average attendance, 159; Admissions, 1633; Prevailing diseases, fever and dysentary.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Oripenti entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Goa left it on Saturday, and H. M. S. Magdala and Hulk Tenasserim yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Matin and Lalpoora entered the dock on Sunday and the steamers Parramatta and Chupra yesterday, and the steamer Ula left it on Saturday and the steamer Lalpoora yesterday.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August 1899 was 5,717, the daily average being 184. New admissions 975. The patients comprised: Parsees 773; Hindoos 2,453; Mahomedans 1,824; Christians 666. The number of children vaccinated during the month was 38.

INFLUX OF FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE IN BOMBAY.—About one hundred men, women and children, all in a destitute condition, arrived in Bombay from Kathiawar, on Saturday, and have taken up their abode at different vacant pieces of ground about Mandvie.

MR. NANABHAI RANINA'S LECTURE.—Mr. Nanabhai R. Ranina will deliver a lecture in the hall of the Zartho-hti Anjuman's Atash Behram, Dhobi Talao, this evening at 5 o'clock on the pious memory of the Fasher-s of some of the departed famous personages during the last quarter of the century.

AN EXPLOSION.—Mahadoo Raghoo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, was on Saturday last removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fractured leg, caused by an explosion of an oxygen generating apparatus at the rooms of Babaji Sakaram and Co., at Carnac Road. Two other men were slightly injured.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, this evening, commencing at 5-45 o'clock, weather permitting:—

March	Soldiers in the Park ..... Moncktn.
Overture	Flotte Bursche ..... Suppe.
Selection	Rigoletto ..... Verdi.
Valse	Sautes de Rosee ..... Waldteufel.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Galop	Light as a Feather ..... Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CATHEDRAL CHANCEL SCREEN.—The Bishop of Bombay has decided not to issue a faculty for the erection of the proposed screen in St. Thomas' Cathedral, owing to reasons given by the superintending engineer against the erection of the screen, which would have the effect of dwarfing the already too short chancel. Archdeacon Scott deferred the matter, and the Bishop being of the same opinion the proposal has been abandoned. It will, no doubt, be decided in the near future to what object the chancel screen fund, amounting to Rs. 333, will be devoted.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.—It is not often that you find the foundation at the top. But it is so in the typewriter business. The Remington Typewriter founded the business in 1873, and has kept at the top ever since. It advances no claims that each and every machine manufactured will not justify. The No. 5 Remington is good, the No. 7 (which is the latest model) is better. Recent changes in construction tend to greater ease and convenience of operation have been introduced. Scientific principles of construction correctly applied give the Remington its well earned reputation for simplicity, strength and durability. We use the Remington in our office and can recommend it.—"Capital" 24 August, 1899.

ACCIDENT TO A THIEF.—Gangjee Noorjee, a Hindu, aged twenty years, having no fixed place of residence, climbed up to a window, on the second storey of a house at Mandvie, on Sunday evening, for the purpose of committing theft in the house, and as he was putting his foot on to the ledge of the window, the stonework gave way and he fell on to the pavement of the gully below, a distance of about twenty-two feet. He sustained a fracture of the right leg and was conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. The man admitted that he ran up to the window by means of the waste-water pipe to enter the place, the regular doors having been locked.

ROBBERY AT A MID-WIFE'S HOUSE.—Kashibai, a mid-wife, who resides on the third floor of a house at Kakad Wady, Girgaum, has reported to the police that during her absence from home between the hours of 4 p.m. on Saturday, and 12 noon of the following day, her place was entered, and gold and silver ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 403-8-0 were carried away from a wooden box, which was broken open. It appears that during the interval, the complainant's room was visited by her nephew, Dhondoo Antoba, who obtained the key of the door from a neighbour, with whom the complainant had left it and entered the place. After a short time he left the room, locking the door and taking the key with him. The matter is being investigated by the police.

BURGLARY AT PEERKHAN LANE.—Bhagoo, a Hindu woman, who resides in a room on the first floor of a house in Peerkhan Lane, reported to the police about noon on Sunday, that at 9 o'clock that morning, she locked her room and went out hawking vegetables. About six hours after while she was hawking about Hornsria Street, she received certain information from a neighbour, named Hurry Gunzaram, in consequence of which she at once proceeded home. On going to her room she found the lock on the front door had been opened by means of a duplicate key. She entered the place and discovered that two boxes had been opened in like manner, and gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 652 stolen therefrom.

PRESENTATION AT BENI-ISRAEL SCHOOL:—The presentation of an address to Nakhava, Rukare, Muthkar and Tookaram took place at the Beni-Israel School, Mazagaon, on Sunday. Mr. J. H. DuBoulay presided. Prominent among those present were, Messrs. Anandrao Shette, Talekarkar, Balkrishnaji Bhaskerrao Pitale, Madap and his committee, Bodus, Pagar Gade, Oak and about 150 others. Secretary Power read a copy of the address which was delivered in sandal-wood boxes to each of the honoured guests. They and other speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. DuBoulay, in replying, traced the history of the Maratha Hospital and plague at Dougri from December 1897, and recommended inoculation of the masses. Rao Bahadur Pitale in putting to the meeting a vote of thanks after complimentary remarks about the chairman's plague operations made an eloquent speech, strongly urging the imperative necessity of inoculation. He said that after his Excellency the Governor's exposition of the value of inoculation, it would be madness to still neglect this duty. The question was one of life and death. The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation. Mr. N. S. Kale asked Mr. DuBoulay to request Government to make inoculation compulsory without which no progress could be made. The School Committee were thanked for lending the use of the school and the proceedings terminated.

NEWS FROM THANA.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Govind Raghunath, Second Class Magistrate of Bandora, has been appointed a member of the Coorla Municipality in the Thana District. It is said that the vacancy of the civil surgeonship of Thana will be filled up by a covenanted officer of the Indian Medical Service.

It is stated that lines for the use of the Native Regiments will be constructed at Vakola Parla, near Santa Cruz railway station, in this district.

A special party of the Thana police in charge of a head constable was despatched to Gujrat District on Thursday last in order to assist the local police there in quelling the famine disturbances.

The head clerk, nazar, and the sherishtedar of the district court of Thana will be transferred to Sholapur, and they will be relieved by officers in similar posts of the district court of Sholapur-Bijapur.

Dead rats have been found in the house (near the bungalow of the Collector of Thana) of Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, a merchant and member of the Thana Municipality. He, consequently, closed his house and went last week to reside at Uran in the Kolaba Zilla.

Eight deaths from plague took place in different parts of the town during the past week. There are now nine patients in the plague hospital and nine persons in the segregation camp. Twenty-five births and twenty-three deaths (including eight deaths from plague) were registered during the last week in Thana.

Sixty-eight cents of rain fell here during the week. Total fall to Friday, September 1, was thirty-eight inches and seventeen cents; the total fall same date last year being eighty-eight inches and thirty-six cents. The price of food-grain (bhat) has now risen in Thana from rupees four to rupees five a furra.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

THE DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.

Gangaram Dewba, a young Maratha, was charged with murder, by causing the death of a woman named Abbai, in the verandah of a house on Duncan Road, on the night of the 15th August last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Jamietram, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkean represented the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were called to serve on the

SPECIAL JURY

Mr. C. E. Nixon, Foreman.

Mr. R. R. Ross	Mr. D. Carmichael.
Mr. Gangadhar S. Gokhale	Mr. Jehangir B. Sanjana
Mr. Silas Benjamin	Mr. Sydney Cope.
Mr. Abdul Karim M. Kajiji.	Mr. C. H. G. Wethrall.

The prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he appeared to defend the accused.

The prisoner, on being asked again, said: "I leave the matter in the hands of your lordship. If the court wishes, the case may be tried."

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were of the simplest possible nature. The prisoner was charged with the murder of Abbai, a woman with whom he was acquainted. Abbai lived in a house on Duncan Road belonging to one Ruttonsy Gopal. About 10-30 p. m., on the 15th August last, the deceased woman was sitting with other women of her class in the verandah of the house when the accused came up, called Abbai by an endearing name, pulled her down, and struck her with a knife in the right side. A Mahomedan ran up to the spot, seized the prisoner, and he was finally taken in charge. These were all the facts of the case.

It appeared from the evidence that, after Abbai fell down, prisoner struck her another blow in the right arm. He did not attempt to run away, and the knife, with which the blows were struck, was taken charge of by the police. Mr. Turner, the City Coroner, stated that, at the inquest held by him, the accused voluntarily made a statement admitting his guilt. Questions put by Mr. Taleyarkhan, in cross-examination of the women who were called as witnesses in the case, suggested that the deceased was in the prisoner's keeping for some twelve years, and that some time before her death she was in the keeping of Ruttonsy, the owner of the house in which she lived. A Mahomedan knife-grinder, having his shop on Duncan Road, said that, on the morning of the 15th August, the prisoner brought to him a knife which he sharpened for a pice, which prisoner paid.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Scott read to the jury the statement the prisoner had made before the Coroner. In it prisoner stated, that Abbai had been in his keeping for twelve years, that she went against his wish to the house of Fatma, a bad woman, that Rustomjy afterwards took her under his protection and converted her to Mahomedanism, and that, finding that she was of no use to him and that she would not return to him, he got his knife sharpened for a pice and went to the deceased's room at night and struck her two blows with the knife.

Prisoner repeated the above statement to his lordship and the jury.

Mr. Scott, in reviewing the evidence, said the prisoner had himself admitted that he got the knife sharpened and struck the deceased with it. Any excitement, or even the fact, assuming it to be a fact, that the deceased consorted with Ruttonsy, would be no defence in law for the deliberate murder which he committed. It was a deliberate murder, and the learned counsel said there was no grave or sudden provocation.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, addressing the jury, said there was only one point for the jury's consideration, namely, whether the prisoner received grave provocation to induce him to commit the crime. As men of the world the jurors would have no doubt that the prisoner did receive gross provocation from the conduct of the deceased. He had protected her for twelve years, and he thereafter found that she deserted him and went to live under the protection of Ruttonsy, who had her converted to Mahomedanism. Prisoner found all his efforts to induce her to return to him fruitless. He was enraged at her conduct. The learned counsel asked the jury to look at the case not from the stand-point of educated and intelligent men, but from the stand-point of a person in the low position of the accused. He found all his overtures to induce the woman to return to him fruitless; and the learned counsel submitted it was grave provocation to a man of his class in life.

His lordship read the law to the jury and told them to consider whether, upon the evidence and the accused's statements before the Coroner and before the jury, there was anything to reduce the crime to culpable homicide.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder. The prisoner pleaded for mercy. His lordship passed formal sentence of death.

The court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.

HUNSRAJ PURMANAND *vs.* RATANSEY WALJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this suit sued to recover certain property, consisting of shares, Government promissory notes, &c., belonging to the estate of Purmanand Coverji, deceased. The suit was instituted against the following defendants: Ratansey Waljee, Narandas Ratansey, Narandas Muljee L. Rivett, Carnac, Damodhur Joatha Amirchand, the Secretary of State for India, the New Mofussil Co., the New Berar Co., the David Mills Co., the Standard Mills Co., the Indian Cotton Co., the Albert Press Co., the Bank of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Manecki Petit, Jeejeebhai Framji Petit, Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, Hormusjee Etalji Aloless, Dosabhai Dadaboy Alloless, and others. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Scott, his instructor, by Messrs. Thackordass Dhamsey and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant appeared in person and consented to the suit being dismissed as against himself: Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bank of Bombay; Mr. Vickaji, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Raikes, represented the defendants Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit and others; Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Ardeshir Etalji-e Dalal, Dhanbhai Byramjee Joosubshet and Sorabji Nowroji Shroff, appeared in person. There was no appearance on behalf of the other defendants.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff had brought the suit to recover for the estate of Parmanand Coverji, deceased, of which plaintiff was the administrator, certain property, comprising shares, Government promissory notes, &c., belonging to the deceased, who died on the 15th December 1897. The first defendant was the father of deceased's widow, the second defendant was her brother, and the third her maternal uncle. Plaintiff alleged that shortly after deceased's death his widow, who was now dead, conspired with the first three defendants to misappropriate the property belonging to Purmanand. The plaintiff further stated that the above defendants had fraudulently, by means of forged transfers, caused various shares in the respective companies named to be transferred and sold to the defendants Nusserwanji Maneckji Engineer, L. Rivett-Carnac, Damodhar Joatha Amirchand, Hormusjee Jehangir Lawyer, Ardeshir Edalji Dalal, Dhanbai, Jerbai, Dhanjibai, and Sorabjee Nowrojee Shroff. The plaintiff said that, in the first case, the shares had been transferred to the second and third defendants, and then again sold to the other defendants. Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 14,500 had been similarly transferred to the second and third defendants, who had re-transferred two of the notes to the Bank of Bombay, one to the trustees of the Nusserwanji Petit Parsee Orphanage, and one to the defendant Yeshwant Kasinath Karnick. The plaintiff had charged the second and third defendants, with others, with forgery and other offences in respect of the said securities, and they had been committed by the Second Presidency Magistrate to the High Court Sessions. The Secretary of State and the several companies had been made defendants to the suit to prevent their again transferring the notes or shares. The plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to the several shares, debentures and promissory notes, and that the first three defendants should make over or account for all shares still in their possession, and for all interest and dividends received in respect of the same. He also claimed that the other defendants should hand over to him the shares and promissory notes they had purchased from the second or third defendant.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, one of the defendants, said he had purchased three shares of the Mofussil Company in the open market, and he did not know at the time that they had been transferred on the forged signature of the seller. He contended he was the *bona fide* purchaser of the shares.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the Bank of Bombay, raised issues as to whether the suit was not wrongly framed and unmaintainable by the plaintiff, whether the Bank, having purchased the notes in their possession from Premchand Roychand, had not become holders of them in due course, and whether plaintiff was entitled to the relief claimed.

Mr. Macpherson said he proposed to prove that some of the defendants concocted the conspiracy and had transferred the shares by means of forged endrsements. Evidence was then called to prove service of summonses on the absent defendants, and to give particulars in regard to the manner in which the Government promissory notes had been renewed and re-issued.

During the afternoon, Mr. Premchand Roychand examined in regard to the Government promissory notes he had purchased and disposed of to the Bank of Bombay. Other witnesses were also examined. The hearing has been adjourned.

RAID ON A PARSEE CLUB.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Dossabhoy Cowasji Ghiwalla and Behramji Gustadji with keeping a common gaming-house; Ruttonji Edulji, a cook; Pirozshaw Dorabji, a dubash; Dhunjibhoy Limji, a foreman; Manekji Sorabji, a fitter; Dhunjibhoy Nusserwanji, Sorabji Framji, manufacturers of aerated waters; and Ruttonji Cooverji, a priest, with gaming therein. Mr. De Souza, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Sealy defended the accused.

Mr. De Souza said he would be able to prove conclusively that the first accused received a share in the profits accruing from the place and the second accused was the keeper of the house. The others were sitting round a cloth and were about to commence a game. Many a moth had singed its wing in this little nest, among whom was one who had lost about Rs. 10,000 and become insolvent.

Inspector Flanagan stated in his evidence that on Saturday evening at about quarter past seven the Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Sanderson, himself and other policemen, went to a house,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4.

WE chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append the Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, which shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Dec.	Rs.	72,055
" " " Branches...	"	"	6,72,250
Other " "	Inc.	"	10,64,970
Government Securities	Dec.	"	7,11,422
Other authorised "	"	"	25,501
Loans	Inc.	"	36,79,145
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	"	"	4,32 470
Balances with other Banks	"	"	15,838
Cash	Dec.	"	29,78,218

There was a reduction in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week amounting to 29 3-4 lakhs, and making it stand at 128 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 3-4 lakh at the Head Office, and 6 3 4 lakhs at the Branches ; to Private Deposits there was an addition of some 10 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 7 lakhs less. Loans increased by 36 3-4 lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 4 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market for this staple continues quiet but strong in tone, with a small business reported done.

If last week's rainfall in the cotton-growing districts of this Presidency was meagre, the quantity of rain registered since, as reported by this morning's wired advices, was yet more so, being but 5 cents at Beawar, 55 cents at Broach, 8 cents at Wadhwan, 26 cents at Dhollera, and 37 cents at Bhavnagar. Anxiety for the crops is generally felt ; at Hubli the cotton-sowing has not commenced, owing to the absence of rain ; and at Jalgaon the cotton plants have been seriously damaged by the drought. At Wadhwan, as at Dhollera, Bhavnugger, Sholapur, and Bellary, the weather is cloudy but without any rain beyond the few cents reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	393	bales.
Wheat	6,420	cwts.
Linseed	5,748	"
Rapeseed	1,970	"
Gingellyseed	559	"
Poppyseed	1,291	"
Castorseed	2,224	"
Rice	100,258	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been next to nothing doing to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank, Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported, and a considerable amount of Bank Wire was done for September-October delivery. Rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs ...170 1-4d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have declined to-day, in a weak market, to 9715-16 for money, and 97 13-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a small but downward movement in prices to-day, the following declines being reported :—New Berar Press, Rs. 20 ; Bombay-Burmah Trading, Rs. 50 in the first issue, and Rs. 20 in the second.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd September, as compared with the statement of 26th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 26. Rs.	Sept. 2. Rs.
Capital	100,00 000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,07,162	51,35,107
Do. do. at Branches	25,36,671	18,61,421
Other Deposits	332,98,126	343,63,046
Post Bills	5,699	5,461
Credits, undrawn	13,33,902	20,53,925
Rs...	599,31,620	604,29,013
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	100,61,377	93,49,955
Other authorised Securities	35,37,031	35,11,330
Credits, on Gov'. and other authorised Securities	51,14,894	51,09,980
Loans do. do.	189,63,951	226,46,036
Bills Discounted and purchased	58,50,102	62,82,602
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,435	20,430
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,47,192	1,53,030
Cash	155,10,863	123,32,645
Rs...	599,31,620	604,29,013

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co.'s Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 18th ult., write on the state of their cotton market as under :—"With regard to the market we have for once to report a rather eventful week. Prices on balance show a decline of 5 points, after having been 13 points higher. At this juncture it may be worth while to recall a few features of the recent preposterous rise which has vanished almost as quickly as it came. The continually favourable crop news during the last few months had naturally created a fairly large short interest in the hands of spinners, manufacturers, and operators, some enterprising bulls here thought the time had come to make a sudden and vigorous attack on this bear interest.

"We know that one clique bought as much as 160,000 bales, and this order came upon a market which was fairly short all round. When jobbers found that they could not cover themselves for their sales they immediately telegraphed to New York and tried to cover there, and this set the ball rolling. From New York the movement spread to the continent, and as at the same time the bull clique diligently spread reports of drought in Texas, they managed to frighten a large proportion of the weaker and more excitable bear element into precipitate covering. This little bull campaign culminated last Saturday in an advance of 16 to 18 points, but since then the climb-down has been still made rapid and the greater part of the improvement has been lost.

"We never believed in this so called drought ; the weather during the whole of the season had been too favourable, and rains had fallen whenever required. We never hesitated for one moment, during the whole of the nerve-trying advance, to urge our friends to fresh sales on the enhanced level and we had the satisfaction to see a great many valiantly following our advice and selling very large quantities up to the very top of the movement, in fact, we sold thousands of January-February at 3-31. Our unwavering bear attitude may at times have seemed rash, but we could not forget that at the beginning of the year the disastrous winter failed to put prices up beyond 3·2d for summer months that the splendid trade reports from America and Lancashire have been unable to infuse any strength into the market, that during the inundation in the Brazas valley the market repaired to advance beyond a few points. We felt sure therefore that the alleged want of rain in a small district affecting at the most some 100,000 bales would not force prices any higher. We were certain that the purely artificial movement was bound to collapse, and we are pleased to see that our views have proved perfectly correct. Last Tuesday Neill published his circular, and though we do not usually attach much importance to his reports we are well aware that a great many of our continental friends implicitly believe in him, and we think that this time he is right in his views. We notice that Neill confirms exactly what we have said all long for months past, and we draw special attention to the following striking argument :—"The present crop is quite as promising as last years, which but for the disastrous winter would have reached 12,000,000 bales. We all know that the decrease in acreage is trifling, and that the seasonably hot weather alternating with heavy rains has forced on the crop that even an early frost would find almost the whole crop safely made." One of our friends just returned from South Western Texas tells us that he has ridden through cotton fields where the stalk is eight feet high. Have our friends seriously considered what a third bumper crop will mean for the cotton trade? With the very large stocks we shall have to carry over into the new season, is it not evident that the weight of the new cotton will force prices down below the lowest prices previously known, as everybody will try to stand out of the way of this avalanche?

"Ellison thinks the general estimate of the consumption is too large ; when we get prices down below last year then we may see consumption stimulated, and not before. The news from your country is not encouraging ; The dreadful plague has broken out with renewed virulance at Poona ; this will hamper us in our trade with the East.

"Politics don't look at all brilliant in some countries and money looks like getting dearer. It is possible that ere long the Bull combination will try and renew its operations, and we ask our friends to remember what we have said and not to get scared into buying. If we may advise our spinner friends we should ask them to continue their policy to buy from hand to mouth only, as sooner or later much lower prices will prevail, and if they have now, as we understand, nice profits on their unsold yarns, then secure these profits by selling a corresponding quantity of Futures. To nail our other friends we strongly recommend to sell. There does not seem to be any thing for cotton but to sink down under its own weight."

We quote options.

	Single.	Double.
Nov-Dec	7	14 points
Dec-Jan	8	16
Jan-Feb	9	18

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DE SOUZA—September 4, at Lily Villa, Grant Road, the wife of Mr A M de Souza, of a son.

HOLLAND—September 4, at Admiralty House, Marine Lines, the wife of Commander G E Holland, D S O, R I M, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STUART-WILLIAM—July 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of A L Stuart-William, Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.

SAGE—August 16, at Guildford, Surrey, the wife of Colonel C A R Sage, 2-1st Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CUNLIFFE—August 26, at Bedford, the wife of Major E W Cunliffe, 6th Punjab Infantry, aged 36.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1899.

LORD CURZON, it must be acknowledged, has shown remarkable promptitude in taking up, and dealing with, problems which his predecessors were content to place on the shelf, or to treat in the conventional spirit. He has lost no time in tackling the question of according to the Presidency Banks a freedom of action hitherto denied them. Mr. Clinton Dawkins introduced a fortnight ago a Bill to formally amend the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, so as to allow the Banks to invest in the pending loan of the Bombay Improvement Trust. The Bank of Bengal, through the Comptroller-General, asked the Government to reconsider the refusal of Lord Elgin's Government last year to add the securities of the assisted branch lines to the securities of guaranteed railways, in which, as the Act now stands, Presidency Banks can alone deal. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, determined to strike the iron while it was hot, telegraphed a request for further legislation to empower the Presidency Banks to deal in securities issued by District Boards with the sanction of Government. The Madras Presidency Bank and the Madras Government supported this proposal. The time-honoured way of meeting impertinent suggestions of the kind would have been to point out that it would be impossible to deal with questions of such importance in a purely formal Amending Bill, which must be passed at once in order that the Banks may be able to take up the Improvement Trust Loan. There the matter would have rested under former administrations. Mr. Dawkins, it is true, made this formal objection, which was perfectly reasonable. But he did not rest satisfied with what he terms a simple *non possumus*, or, what, as he truly says, is even more disheartening, postpone its consideration indefinitely. He stated that, in the opinion of the Government, the time is come to modify the restrictions on the Banks' operations, which have survived the reasons for their imposition, and unnecessarily hamper their enterprise. That is precisely what we urged when criticising the proposal made in influential quarters in London for the creation of a Bank of India, with a capital variously estimated at fourteen to eighteen millions sterling. Mr. Hambro and Mr. A. de Rothschild contemplate the absorption of the Presidency Banks into the Bank of India. They seem to take it for granted that some twenty millions sterling would find remunerative employment in India and earn good dividends. The capital of the existing Banks is three and-a-half crores, and it is sometimes a matter of considerable difficulty to make a dividend. If it be by no means easy to earn a dividend on that comparatively restricted capital, fifteen or twenty millions could only find employment at 2 per cent., or less.

We suggested that the practical course to take under the circumstances would be to remove at all events the more harassing of the restrictions which now limit the operations of the Banks, and allow them to increase their capital to meet the growing requirements of the public. Mr. Dawkins contends that, so long as the Presidency Banks are the custodians of the Government balances, they must be prepared to submit to restriction on the class of business in which they may engage public money. The Banks, he argues, depend to quite an exceptional degree on the Government cash balances in the busy season, which is true enough. On the other hand that season is very limited, and, just as it is about to begin, the Government draws into its Treasuries a large proportion of the available currency of the country by collecting certain heads of revenue. If a large part of the floating capital be thus withdrawn from circulation just as it becomes necessary to finance the transport of produce from the interior to the ports, the stringency of a money market would cripple trade, to the ultimate injury of the Government revenue. Besides, the money locked up in the Treasuries would yield no profit to Government. It is, therefore, quite as advantageous for the Government as for the Banks, and for the trade of the country, that the balances shall be profitably employed by being lent to the Banks. The Finance Minister advanced another argument, which also cuts both ways. The circumstances of India, he says, are peculiar. In England, if the Government were suddenly in need of money and the Bank of England locked up the Government balances, it would not be a matter of serious importance, for money could be procured from a dozen other different quarters. In India this would not be possible, and the Government might be placed in a position of great embarrassment were the Banks unable or reluctant to produce the money deposited with them if a sudden emergency arose. The Government in such a case could obtain funds to any amount by telegraph from London. The Presidency Banks are debarred from that course by the restrictions imposed upon them. While the Exchange Banks can bring out from London by telegraphic transfer whatever funds may be necessary to finance their export trade, the Presidency Banks are prohibited from importing money to finance the internal trade of the country. However, Mr. Dawkins, having used these words of caution, which are legitimate and becoming under the circumstances, candidly owns that, in his opinion and in that of the Government, some relaxation is desirable. He promises that the whole question shall be examined exhaustively and in no narrow spirit. The limitations of the Banks' operations in the securities of the assisted railways, Mr. Dawkins frankly acknowledges, have proved a serious impediment to the promotion of such railways. Subject to certain safeguards, the exact nature of which is not indicated, the prohibitions now placed on the Banks in that regard will be relaxed. The question of allowing the Banks to deal in the securities of District Boards, which have obtained the authority of Government to issue loans, will be dealt with in a similar spirit. District Boards and Municipalities in the Mofussil require the sanction of the Local Government before raising loans : in the Presidency Cities, the Municipalities and bodies like the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust must obtain the sanction of the Imperial Government, as well as that of the Local Government. Therefore, their securities are in a somewhat better position than that of the assisted railways. The subject will be threshed out and Mr. Dawkins is sanguine enough to believe that the District Boards, at all events, will not be prejudiced by the delay. A good deal may depend on the view of the matter taken by his successor. In one sense, indeed, the Boards would not be much prejudiced if that particular proposal were shelved altogether. They prefer to borrow money from the Government, which charges less interest than they would have to pay in the open market. Only two Boards have so far taken money in the latter. That, of course, may be due to the fact that, hitherto, they have been cut off from access to the Presidency Banks.

The Viceroy gave marked emphasis to the statement that the speech of the Finance Minister represented the views unanimously entertained by the Government. His Excellency asked for the enlightenment and support of public opinion. The Government are desirous of relaxing the restrictions hitherto enforced, in the first place, in the interest of the Banks, and, in the second, of the investing public. But the "artificial bandages," which have hitherto hindered the operation of the Banks, cannot be wholly removed since the bulk of their cash balances, their loanable capital, is supplied by Government. It may be admitted that, at present, these institutions have not sufficient independent capital to enable them to dispense with the assistance of Government. But that is a deficiency that can, as we have said, be readily made good when increased freedom of action justifies them in raising additional capital as occasion may arise. We are not disposed to object to the proposition that the existing banking institutions of India are not adequate to the growing needs of the country. But we demur, and we believe the business community of India will equally demur, to the *sequitur* : that the remedy can only be found in the consolidation and concentration of the three Presidency Banks into one gigantic institution having its seat in Calcutta. The analogy of the Bank of England and the Bank of France is delusive to a degree : England would not be missed out of the Bombay Presidency, and France would be swallowed up in Bengal or Madras. If Napoleon had realised his dream of a subjected and consolidated Europe, does any one suppose that a Bank of Europe would have sufficed for the needs of France, Germany, England, Italy, and the Iberian Peninsula ? The idea would be absurd. Geographical distances, local interests, and special needs do not cease to exist when an Empire overflows over a Continent and a telegram can out-speed the sun in its course. We have already in this connection drawn attention to the absolute refusal of the merchants and bankers of Bombay to accept the scheme elaborated some twenty years ago, by Sir Richard Temple, for the consolidation of the Presidency Banks into a Bank of India with a Board of Directors in Calcutta. The most tempting offers, —which the officials of the Bank of Bombay were, at one moment, prepared to entertain, —did not seduce the business community of this Presidency. Merchants and traders positively refused to have anything to do with an arrangement that would involve the disclosure to a Board in Bengal of the nature of the transactions and extent of the resources of all the Bombay firms. Lord Curzon realises that there are local interests, which must be consulted and considered. But the recognition loses much of its grace when he adds, in the same sentence, that "sectional prepossessions" must not be allowed to stand in the way of "the consolidation and concentration" in the Bengal capital of the banking facilities of this vast Continent.

THE visitation of plague in the Mysore State is dealt with in an article in the current number of the *Madras Review*, and, as this subject has a grim fascination for all, a recapitulation of the points mentioned will be interesting. The movements of the pestilence are known to be extraordinary, and the vagaries displayed in its visitation to different localities receives a fair illustration when it moved on from Hubli to Bangalore, the interim towns, which are no better from a sanitary point of view, remaining unaffected by the scourge. The origin of plague in Bangalore is yet to be satisfactorily accounted for, though, according to our contemporary, the popular belief is that it was imported by the immortal butler of the S. M. Locomotive Superintendent. The opinion is not, however, a very sound one, as plague has frequently been imported into localities without becoming indigenous. The idea that the plague bacilli were imported by the railway agency is more worthy of credence, and it is a striking coincidence that, in the main, the districts in the Mysore province, through which the railway lines do not run, have been and are now perfectly free, while all the district head-quarters in which the disease has appeared are those connected by, or very near to, the railway. The rise in the total mortality is the first true advent of the plague, and the Mysore authorities found what all officials in plague-stricken localities have discovered : that, when the pestilence began to spread, the death-rate from all causes begins to show a noticeable rise. The disease commenced in August 1898 and raged with fearful violence during October and November ; after which it gradually declined, and disappeared on March 16 of the present year. The article goes on to describe the preventive measures taken, and adds they were extremely distasteful to the people, and even more dreaded than the plague itself. As it is the sincere conviction of the masses of India that the plague is Heaven-ordained, and to their minds it seemed at first almost "unpardonable folly that any Government should stand between man and his fate and try to impose the slightest restrictions on the free movements of the people, and meddle with their sacred domestic and social customs." The writer of the article speaks very favourably of inoculation and states it imparted a sort of moral support at a period of extreme despair and depression, and the wild rumours which were industriously set afloat concerning the operation are now subsiding. Our contemporary states "the sovereign cure for plague may fitly be said to consist in evacuation. . . next to which thorough disinfection of houses has been found to be very valuable." Overcrowding in hovels absolutely destitute of sanitation and with no provision for air-space was found to be a great aid in multiplying the victims to the pestilence, and in Mysore and Bangalore the demolition of these kennels of filth proved very beneficial, the owners, of course, being compensated.

THE Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for the past year gives the result of a series of tests of the values of different manures, trials of implements, and experiments in methods of cultivation. The results obtained under the first head point to the superior manurial value of a mixture of bone-meal and saltpetre on paddy. Bone-meal alone has given the next best outturn of grain and straw. In testing the relative merits of cow-dung and green-manuring, the heaviest yield of grain has been given by green-manuring with ploughed-in jute, but cow-dung has given the largest outturn of straw. In the experiments with a jute crop the superiority of cow-dung over other manures for this purpose has been demonstrated for ten successive years. The results of the manurial tests with sugarcane are stated to be yet very conflicting, and the experiments must be continued for many years longer. Castor cake gave the best outturn of potatoes as in the previous two years ; but bone-meal gave a better yield than cow-dung last year, contrary to the experiences of the previous four years. Pitted cow-dung has always given better results than the cow-dung purchased from the ryots since 1896-97. In regard to implements, deep ploughing with the Sibpur plough has generally proved more effective than shallow ploughing with the country plough. In comparing the results of various methods of cultivation there is no marked difference, in regard to paddy, sugarcane and potatoes, between the effects of thick and thin sowing, but the average crop produced from selected seed was as usual slightly better than that produced from seed not selected. The country system of planting entire sugarcanes gave a much larger outturn of jaggery than the system of planting tops, and the process of "ratooning" khari sugarcane, besides saving the cost of seed and of ploughing and harrowing, gave a much larger product of jaggery than did annual planting. Of new crops the "bansoudti" variety of paddy gave the highest outturn of grain, the "kartiksal" variety coming next. Of four varieties of sugarcane the "shamsbara" gave the heaviest yield of *gur*, the *kajli* coming next. The best results in potatoes were obtained with the "amragachi" tuber ; neither the American or country varieties of maize gave good results ; and in sorghum the black-seeded variety produced the best crop. The farm has continued to supply seeds to the neighbouring cultivators. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,359-5-6, against Rs. 2,539-6-9 in the previous year ; and the receipts were Rs. 1,182-2 against Rs. 1,181-0-3.

THE s.s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay at 11 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at day-light on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India, accompanied by the officers of the Grand Lodge, paid an official visit to the Lodge "St. Andrew in the East and Level," at Poona on Friday. In the course of an address, in which he expressed pleasure at the friendship, harmony and good-will existing among all the Lodges in India that he had visited, His Excellency went on to refer to the painful topic of plague. He said that the present condition of Poona was what in Ireland they would describe as a "distressful condition," and he was sorry to see that the plague was spreading in spite of all measures taken to check its progress. But that was no reason why they should be discouraged. It was their duty to do all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the people, and he was proud to say that many members of the Craft at Poona, Surat and other places had rendered valuable services as Plague Volunteers. The monsoon had failed and they had not only the plague in their midst, but they had that grim visitor the famine staring at them. He had, however, hopes that September rains would come to their relief, but in the meantime arrangements were being made for the opening of relief works.

OWING to the scare at Continental ports since the outbreak of plague in Egypt, the P. and O. Company have decided that the Bombay and Australian steamers shall continue to pass through the Canal in quarantine without communicating with Egypt or receiving any passengers from that country. The delay and inconvenience are slight, but it gives the assurance to Indian passengers that they will be enabled to land at Marseilles without trouble. It is clear the P. & O. Company consider the interests of the Anglo-Indian passenger as paramount to any Egyptian traffic they might obtain.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by the last mail steamer of the death of Brigade-Surgeon George Yates Hunter, formerly of Bombay, which took place in the sixty-ninth year of his age at his residence in England on the 11th August last. Dr. Hunter served in the Indian Medical Service for about thirty years. He was well-known in Bombay as officiating head physician of the Jamsetji Hospital, and subsequently as Presidency Surgeon and Jail Surgeon in this city. He took a part in the Abyssinian War, and retired on pension about eleven years ago. He was father-in-law of Mr. W. Cooper, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay. The deceased published a valuable work containing useful hints for the preservation of the health of Europeans in an Indian climate.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a special jury, Gungaram Dewba, a young Maratha, was charged with having, on the night of the 15th August, in the verandah of a house at Duncan Road, committed murder by causing the death of a woman named Abbai, who was said formerly to have been in his keeping. The prisoner admitted before the Coroner, and he made a similar admission before the presiding judge and the jury, that the woman had deserted him at the instigation of the owner of the house in which she lived, and that all his efforts to induce her to return to his protection having proved fruitless, he killed her. The jury found the accused guilty of murder ; and his lordship sentenced him to death.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th August 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 185,511 maunds and Rs. 27,129 in the earnings.

THE Remount Depot at Karnal, when full, as frequently happens, contains about 750 young Australians and 200 mules, and mule young stock. At Hapur there may be at one time 1,000 heads of remounts and country-bred young stock, besides the same number of mules as at Karnal. There are also the Ordnance bullocks and other cattle maintained at the depots for farm purposes. Formerly the Karnal and Hapur depots were both depots for country-bred horses, but since the formation of a war-reserve of horses, Karnal has been made a depot for Australians, and Hapur the sole depot for country-bred stock in Northern India.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 1st instant. She experienced moderate monsoon during the voyage.

CAPTAIN MOBERLEY, 37th Dogras, is deputed for plague duty.

A MARTINI-HENRY rifle was stolen from the 2nd Sikhs at Edwardesabad a few days ago.

MAJOR G. G. M. PORTER, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Bombay Command.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT S S. L. PARTRIDGE, 1st Battalion Devonshires, died at Jullunder on Friday from enteric.

CAPTAIN L. H. CLOSE, R. E, is posted on return from leave to the Military Works Department, Bombay.

MAJOR KING, Royal Lancaster Regiment, is appointed A. D. C. to General Hunter, commanding Quetta.

HEAVY floods are reported from Behar. The railway line has been breached between Duking Serai and Buchwara. The country round is like a sea. Great distress will probably result.

A CASKET studded with jewels, and said to have cost Rs. 20,000, has been made to hold the relics of Buddha, which are to be taken by two Burmese elders to Simla next October.

GLANDERS has broken out on the Pindi-Murree cart road, near Tret. Nine tonga ponies have already been destroyed. Glanders in the 6th Bombay Cavalry at present in Quetta is dying out, but has attacked the hackney carriage horses.

THE Government have sanctioned the withdrawal of a Company of Madras Sappers from Burma. No. 2 Company will consequently go to Bangalore and No. 1 Company to Secunderabad, instead of No. 3 Company, during the ensuing reliefs.

IN common with the British Districts of the Chattisgarh Division, the Chattisgarh Feudatory States on the border of Raipur and Sambalpur have been suffering until recently from want of rain. The good rainfall that has lately visited this part of the country was therefore regarded as providential, and it is the great fact of the moment in the minds of the people. The Political Officer in charge of these States received the other day semi-officially from one of them an explanation of how this beneficent turn in the character of the season came about. It appears that a Brahmin of sanctity who was wandering about the State was much importuned by people who followed him about praying him to bring the rain. Wearied at last with their solicitations, he took compassion on them and sat himself down on the ground saying that he would not rise again until his ankles were immersed in water. In two hours' time rain had begun to fall and in fourteen hours the Brahmin's ankles were covered, and he was released from his vow. Evidently the Brahmin influence is not yet extinct in the Chattisgarh Feudatories.

ALL Egypt has been declared infected with the foot-and-mouth disease. According to the veterinary report there have been 1,827 cases since July 18.

THE Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Franklin Lushington to be Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts, in the place of Sir John Bridge, resigned.

THE Khedive, Abbas Pasha, reached Trieste on Aug. 11, on board his yacht, and proceeded to Vienna, where he arrived next morning. He alighted with his suite at the Hotel Imperial. It is reported that his object in visiting Vienna is to consult a physician.

THE Sirdar arrived at Cairo on Aug. 16, and was met at the railway station by Colonel Maxwell, who has just returned from Omdurman, en route for England, and other Egyptian Army officers. The Sirdar will proceed as early as possible to take up his quarters at Khartoum.

COLONEL MAXWELL has returned to Cairo from the Soudan. The erection of the Gordon Memorial College, of the palace, and other public buildings at Khartoum, a *Reuter* telegram says, is proceeding satisfactorily. No private buildings, however, are being constructed. The Atbara bridge is nearly completed, though bad weather and wash-outs on the railway have delayed the progress of the works. The crops will probably be good. According to the latest reports, the Khalifa is at Gebel Gedir.

THE latest indications, a *Reuter* telegram says, point to a bad Nile this year, and it is even feared that it may be a very bad one. The natives have been warned to sow their crops early, as there is no fear of an inundation. The amount of water will be sufficient in Lower Egypt, but the high lands in Upper Egypt will suffer. The loss of revenue will be considerable. The rise of the Nile to date is the worst on record. There will, however, probably be a considerable cotton crop.

THE Athens correspondent of the "Standard" writes :—An interesting archæological discovery is reported from the Promontory of Sunium, now known as Cape Colonna. During the recent excavations among the ruins of the temple there, the thirteen marble columns of which give the place its modern name, a stone was found with an engraved inscription which shows that the temple was dedicated, not, as was commonly supposed hitherto, to Athene, but to Poseidon. It would thus be correspondent to the temple of Poseidon on the Island of Ægina, which lies over against Sunium.

SIR JOHN BRIDGE was born at Finchley in 1824. After a course of study at a private school, he went to King's College, London, and thence to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated first-class in mathematics, and honorary first in classics. He was called to the Bar in 1850, and was made a metropolitan police magistrate in 1870. Having done duty at Hammersmith and Southwark Police Courts, he went to Bow Street, where he succeeded Mr. Flowers as junior. He eventually succeeded Sir James Ingham as chief—a position he has occupied with dignity and honour up to the present time. Some of the greatest criminals of modern times have appeared before him, and in extradition law he had few rivals.

THE German Press discusses in a very academic manner a proposal made by M. Rambaud in the "Matin" that France, without abandoning her Russian alliance or her hopes of "revanche," should arrange a "modus vivendi" with Germany, so that in all questions of colonial politics England should find herself confronted by a league of the three Great Continental Powers. It is pointed out here, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," that France and Russia would reap all the benefits of such an agreement. The knowledge that in a conflict with England she could rely upon the support of Germany would enable France to moderate her naval expenses and devote the money thus saved to the improvement of her army ; if ever Germany found herself in need of the support of the Dual Alliance against England, she would find that she would have to pay for it perhaps by the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine.

COMMENTING on the visit which the German Emperor is to pay Queen Victoria in November, the St. Petersburg "Novosti" observes that this meeting will have the more importance in view of the fact that there have arisen of late years various occurrences and a concatenation of circumstances calculated to cause a certain amount of antagonism between England and Germany. The Russian journal goes on to surmise that, in view of the natural eagerness of the Emperor William continually to acquire fresh knowledge on every subject, his Majesty may make use of his observations in England with a view to new reforms in the German Navy, but it does not believe that the Emperor's visit will effect any sensible improvement in the relations of two countries which, like England and Germany do not easily give way to sentiment and between which there are constantly increasing causes of rivalry in every part of the world. The journal is even of opinion that this rivalry is not less intense than that existing between England and Russia, and concludes that from this point of view too the journey of William II. will be of special interest to Russia.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL NEGOTIATIONS.
THE 5-YEAR FRANCHISE WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Transvaal Government, in their reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, have withdrawn the offer of a quinquennial franchise.

THE CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON AT JOHANNESBURG.

THE BOER GOVERNMENT SEARCH FOR ARMS.

SEPT. 3.

Consequent on the arrest of Mr. Pakeman, the editor of the Johannesburg "Leader," on a charge of high treason, which has however been anticipated for several weeks past, a perfect panic prevails at Johannesburg.

Detectives have made an ineffectual search in the Simmer and Jack Mine for arms.

Trains for Natal are daily crammed with fugitives.

THE ARREST OF JOURNALISTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

SEPT. 4.

The *Times* regards the arrest of the Uitlander journalists at Johannesburg as difficult to explain unless the Transvaal has resolved to push matters to extremity, and secure hostages wherewith to traffic in the event of any disaster.

THE FIRST ROYAL DRAGOONS.

The news that the First Royal Dragoons were under orders for the Cape has been denied.

NO NEWS ABOUT INDIAN CONTINGENT.

BOERS ANXIOUS TO POSTPONE HOSTILITIES TILL HAY HARVEST IS OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

No information regarding the Transvaal contingent is yet avilable here.

A private letter, received to-day from Johannesburg, states that the Boers are anxious to postpone hostilities until the end of September, by which time the hay-harvest will be over.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS CASE.
ACQUITTAL EXPECTED.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The acquittal of Captain Dreyfus is generally expected, but possibly by a narrow majority, entailing his enforced withdrawal from the French army.

THE MAILS.

ADEN SEPT. 4.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 a. m. to-day.

THE FUNERAL OF PRINCIPAL BECK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEP. 4.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, were amongst those who attended Mr. Beck's funeral to-day, the Hon. Mr. Raleigh being chief mourner. A large concourse of Mahomedans and Europeans was present.

QUALIFICATION SERVICE FOR FURLOUGH.

Qualification service for furlough home on private affairs for regimental warrant officers and all non-commissioned officers is reduced to six years.

THE WEATHER.

FAIRLY GENERAL RAIN.

Showers to-day recommenced over Kathiawar, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Punjab. Mysore and Bangalore report one inch each; Masulipatam, Hyderabad, Raichhur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nagpur, Rajkot, Simla, Murree, and Ranikhet a quater to half an inch; besides there were smaller amounts at Salem, Bijapur, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. The N.-W. Provinces and Orissa continue rainless, and the in-coming mail steamer encountered practically no monsoon in the Arabian Sea. The outlook must, nevertheless, be considered improved.

MILITARY NEWS.

17th Bombay Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant Nicolay, from the Border Regiment, officiates as Wing Officer.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry. Lieutenant Wardell, from the South Staffordshire Regiment, officiates as Wing Officer.

On relief of the command of Madras District by Brigadier-General Cummins, Col. Anderson has reverted to the Colonelcy on the Staff, Southern Shan States.

Lieut-Col. Priestley, 26th Company, Eastern Division, Garrison Artillery, Bombay, has been ordered on promotion to join the Royal Garrison Artillery, Capetown.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 4.

There were 117 cases and 110 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 121: in Sudasiv 15 cases, 20 deaths; in Sukerwar 8 cases; in Kasba 9 cases, 11 deaths; in Somwar 6 cases, 11 deaths; in Raviwar 8 cases; in Budhwar 7; in Shanwar and Bhowani 7 cases each; in the Cantonment 19 cases, 18 deaths; in the suburban area 2 cases, and in the district 66 cases and 48 deaths.

TRIAL OF THE GOVERNOR'S GROOM.

INFLICTION OF A FINE.

Henry Wilson, stud groom of Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, was charged under Section 304 (*a*), with causing the death of a syce, named Bapoo Byrash, and with doing a negligent act, on the night of August 19th. The case came before Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, and three assessors. The accused was further charged with causing simple hurt, an offence under Section 323, I.P.C.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Solicitor, of Bombay, instructed by Mr. Xavier, a local pleader, appeared for the defence; the prosecution being conducted by Mr. Narayen Ramchander, Public Prosecutor. The three assessors were Messrs. Sydney Armstrong, James Cheetham, and Vinayek Narayen Apte. The accused pleaded "not guilty" and claimed to be tried.

After briefly recounting the facts of the case, evidence was called. After taking some evidence, the Public Prosecutor addressed the Court. After which Mr. Crawford made a reply. Mr. Aston, the Judge, in explaining the charge to the assessors, said that it was not proper in a case of this kind to frame a charge under that of causing death by a rash and negligent act, and that, had application been made, he would have allowed that charge to be struck out. None was made: so he had allowed it to go. But the prosecution had abandoned the charge, and the punishment was less if hurt had been caused by a grave and sudden provocation, and they were entitled to consider if such was the case.

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Apte were of opinion that there had been grave and sudden provocation; but Mr. Cheetham found the accused 'not guilty' under both the charges. In delivering judgment, his Worship found the prisoner not guilty of the first offence, but convicted him under the second, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

PLAGUE AT KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KHANDALA, SEPT. 4.

A SERIOUS outbreak of plague has occurred in the village of Khandala. A fortnight ago dead rats were found in the village, and a number of people, some of them residents, and other fugitives from Poona, immediately left the place. The first case of the disease occurred last Monday, and since then two or three deaths have taken place daily, the disease being fatal in every instance. In one case, that ended fatally on Saturday, the victim, a woman who was a resident of Khandala, when attacked with fever fled to Bombay. While there buboes appeared, and being frightened the woman returned on Friday night to Khandala, where she died on Saturday afternoon. Some of the houses in which deaths have occurred have been closed on the migration of the survivors, but others are still occupied. No specific measures have yet been taken with a view to checking the spread of the disease. Yesterday, however, a plague officer from Poona inspected the village and will return in a week to commence the campaign against the epidemic.

Among the cases was that of a man who arrived at Khandala by the night train from Poona. On the station he was noticed to stagger, and, after being assisted some little way along the road, he laid down and died. He was buried close by.

In the village of Lonauli the position is also somewhat alarming. Dead rats have been found everywhere; amongst other places, they have been discovered on the railway premises. A Bania, who has a large grain shop, found a number of dead rats in his shop; and, putting them into tins, he left them on the road side. Some cases of plague have occurred in Lonauli Bazaar but as yet the outbreak has not assumed serious proportions.

The case of the woman passing to and fro between Bombay and Khandala suggests the mention of another case, from the details of which it would appear that a week ago a Parsee gentleman, residing at Cumballa Hill, went to Poona and stayed in a well-known house. His friends becoming alarmed left Poona, but he remained and was attacked with plague. He then returned to Bombay and has since been living, it is believed, at his residence at Cumballa Hill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

CALCUTTA SEPT. 2.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Moravia," from Japan arrived this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 9-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* NAVAL TEAM.

A MATCH between these teams was played last evening on the Cooperage ground before a good attendance of spectators. In the first half Cole scored a try for the Gymkhana, and Moore, converted it into a goal. Cole scored again in the second half, but the place kick just failed, the ball striking the cross bar. The sailors were several times nearly in, but the Gymkhana managed to hold the upper hand, and a hard game ended in a win for the Gymkhana by a goal and a try to nothing.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Dalal Street, when the following directors' report was submitted:—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to shareholders their report on the working of the company for the year ending 31st December 1898. It will be seen from the balance sheet and profit and loss account that the company has made an exceptionally good profit of Rs. 1,32,633-15-11, which together with the balance of Rs. 5,321-14-10 brought forward from the last year, make up Rs. 1,38,255-14-9, which the directors recommend to dispose of as under:—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 20 per share Rs. 55,000; to be credited to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 35,000; to be credited to repairs and renewals of building account Rs. 25,000; to be paid as bonus to establishment 3,500; to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 19,755-14-9, Rupees 1,38,255-14-9. The building which was originally a gin-house was utilized for the use of sizing, finishing and other machines when the weaving department was first started. It was recently found that the roof of this building was gradually bending down by vibrations of these machines and the Directors had to send an architect to have the building surveyed and according to his advice and report the building has been repaired and a new roof has been built. The work is now completed and to meet its cost the directors have recommended to set aside Rs. 25,000 from the profit. During the period under report one calender machine from Messrs. J. H. Riley & Co. has been ordered out which will be erected in a room on the ground floor now used for storing cotton. A new godown has been built in the mill compound for storing cotton. The Directors have ordered out from Messrs. Platt Brothers 2 flat cards, 1 drawing, 1 slubbing, 1 intermediate and 2 roving frames to replace old ones and they are expected to arrive shortly. The present firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormasjee & Co. represented by Mr. Pestanjee Jehangheer Hormasjee has applied to the Board for an agreement in terms of Clause 4 of the Memorandum and article III. of Articles of Association and the board have resolved to give such an agreement. Special resolutions confirming the present agents in the appointment and on the above subjects will accordingly be submitted to the shareholders, for them to pass and confirm. Insurance has been covered as under:—Spinning and weaving buildings, machinery and accessories... Rs. 8,00,000; ginning factory Rs. 12,000; cotton, yarn and cloth 2,95,000; total Rs. 11,07,000. Two of your directors Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna and Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

You have to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration for the current year.

Resolutions in conformity with the recommendations of the directors were passed, and the proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant Coke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer. 17th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Nicolay, Border Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Wardell, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer.

CAPTAIN DUNSTERVILLE, 20th Punjab Infantry, has been selected for the appointment of Station Staff Officer, Jhansi, vice Captain Bowles, who goes to Delhi as a first-class Station Staff Officer.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

OPENING OF THE SHOOTING SEASON.
DEER STALKING PROSPECTS.
FIRST CLASS CRICKET.
THE LAST OF THE TEST MATCHES.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

THE shooting season has opened in gloriously fine weather—something too hot, the lessees may think, on moors where the walking is stiff and a considerable extent of ground has to be covered in order to make a fair bag. The early accounts of the sport enjoyed are in the main satisfactory, and in the sporting papers at the end of this and the following week we shall see tabulated and thoroughly authentic reports from most of the shootings. Some moors situated on either side of the Border will fail to a greater or less extent and a fair average year will probably be the verdict on grouse shooting in 1899. Among the rarer and more interesting game birds which are found in Scotland black game, ptarmigan, and capercailzie may be mentioned. At one period black game were common in many parts of England, but now are only seen in certain districts of Devon and Somerset, and only in small numbers; a few may survive in the New Forest, but of this one is not certain. They have entirely disappeared from Wolmer Forest, a wild tract of moorland and pine woods on the borders of Surrey, Hampshire, and Sussex. The close season for black game ends on Saturday, and although they have enjoyed a good breeding season and are comparatively plentiful, it is none the less the case that they are steadily declining in numbers in most districts of Scotland, The decrease may be partly due to natural causes, such as the uprooting by heavy gales of extensive woods of birch and pine which the birds frequented; and if this be the case it becomes all the more necessary to accord them further protection. The close time should be prolonged by at least three weeks, and all good sportsmen would rejoice to hear that there was a prospect of the change being effected. In August black game rise tamely by the covert side, offering easy marks even to unskilful gunners; moreover, the young birds are seldom full grown while the old ones have not recovered their full wealth and beauty of plumage after moulting. Vastly different is the sport these birds afford in the autumn. A common plan is to drive them along the hillsides or valleys, and there is no prettier kind of shooting. Below you to one side may lie the quiet waters of a Highland loch, glancing in the sunshine, its surface ruffled with long foam-marked lines of wave, suggestive of rising trout; or your eye alights below on copeswood of oak hazel, and birch, the darker green of a rowan tree showing here and there; while beyond, on the far hillside, you note the glories of the purple heather and the warm colouring of the brown and yellow bracken fading with the dying year. You have taken your stand a short distance behind a patch of natural wood. Presently, dark specks appear, approaching steadily, crossing one and yet another belt of wood, passing swiftly over the open ground that intervenes, rapidly growing larger, and the nerves of the gunner are at full tension. One, two, a round dozen he counts, coming straight for his stand. Will they swerve to one side and his chance be lost, or come fair over him as they promise? A few seconds decide the point. Now they skim over the patch of copse which conceals him; a stately old black cock in the van, younger cocks and grey hens behind, some grouse, with more effort, bringing up the rear—for the flight of the latter is less rapid. The old bird sees his enemy; a scarce perceptible flutter of the wings, a dive downwards, and an altered direction. Too late; the gun rings out, and the handsome bird topples forward, to fall heavily on the bare hillside. Another shares its fate, but before the next cartridge is in place the remainder of the birds are beyond range of shot, almost out of sight.

As most people are aware, ptarmigan are seldom found at a lower elevation than 3,000ft., and are not often disturbed in their mountain haunts save by occasional shooting parties. For some reason not easily discovered they also are becoming less numerous. A score of years ago bags of 60 or 70 brace were by no means uncommon, but in these days sportsmen are well satisfied with half that number. It would be a good plan to obtain ptarmigan eggs direct from Norway with a view to restocking ground where the birds are declining. Ptarmigan offer easy marks when once you have overcome the difficulties of the way, and are very pretty birds—grey in colour, becoming almost white in winter,—feathered right down to their claws, which are often set up as ornaments for ladies. The capercailzie is the largest of our game birds, and became extinct in Scotland at the beginning of this century. More than 40 years ago the late Marquis of Breadalbane obtained some birds from Norway and turned them down at Taymount, his seat at the head of Loch Tay. The imported birds throve well in their new quarters, and are now plentiful in different parts of Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, and Forfarshire. Although nearly as large as a turkey, capercailzie are not easy to shoot, their soaring flight being very deceptive, and their feathers so strong and close as to turn shot fired at a long range. They are handsome birds, of little account for the table, and mostly frequent fir woods, the young shoots of which constitute their chief food. Sometimes, they are shot by driving the woods they inhabit, the guns being stationed on rides, and they need to be on the alert to detect the birds as they skim overhead, for the "caper" flies as noiselessly as an owl.

The stalking season has arrived, and ere long we shall hear that the first stag has been killed. It is improbable, however, that stalking will become general before the end of the month, for this year red deer are somewhat backward. At the end of May they were in poor condition, owing to the excessively wet weather, and although they have made satisfactory progress since that time they are quite a fortnight later than usual on most forests. Conflicting accounts have been received of the calving season. In Perthshire, Forfarshire, and neighbouring counties the hinds were in fair condition, and there was little mortality among the calves; but in the west of Scotland many calves and year-old deer died from weakness and poverty of condition. On an Argyleshire forest one man found seven dead calves in a single day. The prospects for deer-stalking in 1899 may be considered fairly satisfactory, though it is not likely that either heads or haunches will reach the standard of last year. Owing to the low price of wool and wethers, sheep-farming on high ground in the Highlands is altogether unremunerative, so it is probable that still more ground will be afforested—that is, converted from sheep runs into deer forest. The Duke of Argyll has increased his recently formed deer forest in the island of Mull by the addition of a neighbouring hill farm. The interest and excitement of deer-stalking vary according to the circumstances. It may be the grandest sport obtainable in our islands, or a comparatively tame pursuit which merely requires the rifle to be held steady and straight at the right moment. All depends on how it is conducted. The man who "takes the hill" alone, spies the ground for himself, and after "spotting" a stag approaches and kills it without assistance tastes the true joys of stalking Highland red deer. Success depends entirely upon his own skill and nerve, and in such circumstances the sport is fascinating and exciting to a degree. Poor, indeed, would be the chance of a tyro who should attempt to slay a stag singlehanded. He must first have a thorough knowledge of the ground, with a good general idea of how different winds affect the movements of the deer. He must be well acquainted with the habits of the animals he proposes to shoot, and moreover must be able to recognise a stag through the glass when it comes within his field of vision. It is sometimes no easy task to detect its brown form among the reds and yellows of the surrounding bracken. In short, to stalk red deer single-handed demands much knowledge and experience, and until these are acquired the beginner must be content to follow obediently in the footsteps of "Donal." At the right moment that untiring Highlander will hand him the rifle and point out the "staag" some 80 yards distant. Then let him steady his nerves, recover his wind, and try to draw a bead on the fatal spot behind the shoulder. "Donal" will never forgive a miss, so let him beware of stag fever—a complaint which has caused many a bullet to go wide of that mark which seems so small when the rifle is at the shoulder.

The thick-and-thin believers in the Australian team have had their faith rudely shaken during the past week. At Birmingham the tourists began so badly when they went in that Warwickshire were hopeful of pushing them closely, but the visitors recovered themselves, as they have so often done, and in the end were easy winners. At Canterbury, however, there was a different tale to tell, and the Darlingites are mourning over their third defeat. The tour will be remembered from the fact that whilst the Colonists have more than held their own in what may be termed the representative fixtures, they have thrice had their flag lowered by counties, whereas the last team that came over never suffered this indignity.

If Warwickshire had done as well in their first as they did in their second innings they might have given the Bank Holiday crowd more for their money. As it happened however, Trumble and Howell were too well on the spot, all the side being cheaply got rid of. It fell to Field, as the last man, to knock up the top score, the failures being very numerous. Kelly had the satisfaction of rattling up his first century for the visitors, the last five men making as many as 233, as against 60 by the previous half-dozen. During the second venture of the county M'Leod was very destructive, and the finish was a nine wickets' triumph for the Australians. The match was well attended, but the cricket was disappointing to the friends of Warwickshire, many of whose crack bats failed to come off, whilst their bowling was weak and feeble.

Kent have the knack of putting their best leg foremost when they turn out on the beautiful St. Lawrance Ground at Canterbury, where their friends invariably rally round them in great force. The team had given a great display against Lancashire early in the week, but this was now put in the shade. Darling had previously lost the toss on seven consecutive occasions, but this time round the gods were more kindly, and he had the choice of innings. As it turned out, however, this availed little, the eleven being out for the moderate total of 227. Against this Kent opened well, but the later batsmen failed dismally, so that when the half-way house was reached the probabilities were in favour of the tourists, who seemed well within reach of victory. Anything else looked quite improbable.

No one was prepared for what was to follow, and it may be taken for granted that the Canterbury crowd were delighted with what they saw. C. J. Burnup has not hitherto been recognised as a deadly bowler, but, like Albert Ward, he will in future have to be reckoned with. He had come off against the tail in the first innings, and when the Colonials went in a second time he sadly troubled the head of the establishment. With the exception of an over by Mason, Bradley and Burnup did all the bowling, and they had the joy of tumbling all the visitors out for less than three figures. This had only once been done previously, and that was when Essex took them down. In the match Badley had eight wickets for 81 runs and Burnup eight for 51—two of the best specimens of bowling throughtout the tour.

In the cricket shown at the Oval at the opening stage of the fifth and last Test Match, England's batsmen may find consolation for many of their disappointments this season. MacLaren beat Darling in the toss for innings, and at the end of the afternoon England's score stood at 435 with only four wickets down. These figures however, scarcely explain the full significance of what was done, as late in the afternoon, when the third wicket had fallen, Fry and MacLaren departed from the strict game, and did all they could to force the hitting. The object was very obvious. Having been beaten in the only Test Match brought to a definite conclusion, the Englishmen felt that there was no particular utility in playing for a draw, and that at all hazards they must try to actually win the game. In the light of last week's cricket at the Oval in the match between Surrey and Yorkshire, the probability of playing the match out in three days is remote, but Mac Laren did the right thing in hurrying the pace after more than 300 runs had been obtained. A splendid wicket had been prepared, but it was faster after lunch than before, owing, it was stated, to a slight shower of rain at six o'clock in the morning. The anticipation that the game would prove an unprecedented attraction was not realised, but still a big crowd watched the play with the keenest interest from the first ball to the last. By a happy inspiration MacLaren, on winning the toss, tried a different order of batting to that he had adopted at Lord's Leeds, or Old Trafford, selecting Hayward and Jackson to open the innings. This, as it turned out, proved an extremely fortunate choice, the two batsmen beating the record for the first wicket in England and Australia matches in this country. Such a mastery was obtained over the bowling that at twenty minutes to five 300 went up with only one wicket down. Naturally this wonderful cricket aroused great enthusiasm. Nothing like it has been seen in a Test Match in England since the great performance by the Australians on the opening day of the match at the Oval in 1884. In following up his 130 at Old Trafford with 137 Hayward accomplished a unique feat—no other batsman having ever before in this country made two successive hundreds in Test Matches. In honour of a performance so remarkable a collection was at Mr. MacLaren's special request made on Hayward's behalf, with the result that £131 3s. 6d. was subscribed. If ever a public collection for a player was justified it was so in this case. Hayward having this year been by far the best and most consistent of England's batsmen. Jackson had also the pleasure of recording a century, and the Australian bowling as a matter of fact was mercilessly hit all round. The official return showed 18,109 people paid for admission about 10,000 short of expectation.

The past week will be remembered as a week of drawn battles and prodigious scores. Bowlers are indeed having a sorry time of it, and batsmen profiting accordingly. The leading counties had a stiff programme, two out of the three who are in the running for the championship having to content themselves with unfinished and therefore unprofitable games. Surrey were visited by both Notts and Yorkshire, and a lively time they had. In one respect they came out in great form. Against both antagonists they had to face a big total, and effectively replied, especially at the end of the week. Against Notts they made 493 and against Yorkshire 451 for 7 wickets or a total of 1,044. We have here over 1,000 runs for 17 wickets.

Lancashire cannot be said to have enjoyed themselves particularly at Canterbury, if we confine our remarks to the cricket side of the visit. From the first they were playing an uphill game, and had the worst of the draw. Had the latter half of the Kent batsmen copied the example of the earlier half the first total would have been really formidable. As it was the 305 was much too big for the Northerners, who were cheaply dismissed. When Kent closed their second innings they were in an unassailable position, and if they had been able to get rid of Albert Ward they might have won. As it was he combatted the bowling for over four hours, and was not out at the close. He never did better service for his county, and clearly saved the match. A. C. MacLaren and Tyldesley also rendered effective service in a different way, both playing very bright cricket.

Surrey got so near victory in their engagement with Notts that their chagrin was quite excusable. They had an hour and twenty minutes in which to knock off 108 runs, and in making a bid for the "laurel wreath" they lost four wickets for 88 runs. Nearly all the best batsmen on both sides did something or other, and the cricket was full of interest from first to last. A. O. Jone's dashing 129 brought out a timely respone by H. C. Pretty, who on his first appearance for the southerners in a county fixture batted uncommonly well for 124. His driving was very neat and clean, whilst George Groves left the press box for the wicket and scored 45 on his introduction to county cricket. Lockwood met with more success than usual as regards the number of wickets, claiming eleven in all, and they were by no means over expensive.

The match with Yorkshire was distinguished by several features of more than passing interest. Among these may be mentioned the visitors' gigantic total of 704, which constitutes a record against Surrey. Wainwright's 228 is his biggest effort, just as is the 136 of Hirst's. Then to add to this we have Hayward's magnificent 273. We don't remember another case of a player going in and topping a previous innings of over 200, as did the famous Surrey professional in this instance. Then, again, we must not overlook the extraordinary performances of Hayward and Abel, both of whom cleared the 2,000 on Saturday. If Abel had only managed seven more runs we should have had three innings of over 200 each, which would indeed have been astonishing. The £73 that was collected for the popular professionals was thoroughly well deserved. The huge number of 2,437 runs were registered within the week at the Oval.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

POSITION IN KATHIAWAR AND GUJERAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE telegrams which we publish below show that the out-look in Kathiawar is very bad. If it rains within a few days the crop prospects will improve. Great distress prevails in all parts of Kathiawar and the situation is fraught with great danger. The dark shadow of famine is hanging over the Presidency, and, if the monsoon is over, the distress and suffering will be simply untold. Already the cultivators are on their last resources, while the rivers and wells are rapidly drying up. The rice crop is entirely annihilated, but rain will revive the *Bajri* and *Juwari* crop. Reports from Bhownugger, Junagadh, Palitana, Gondal, and other Native States, are most unfavourable. The authorities have been compelled to organise relief measures.

AHMEDABAD, SEPT. 4.

The failure of the rains in Kathiawar and Gujerat is already causing widespread distress, evidences of which can be daily seen in this city. At almost every house can be seen men and women, often accompanied by young and delicate-looking children, soliciting aid. The Government allow the people to cut down the small twigs and leaves of trees, and many of the population within a radius of eight or ten miles gather these faggots, which they bring to Ahmedabad and dispose of them at miserable prices. The Mahajans, who mainly consist of Jain merchants, are doing what they can to lessen the intensity of suffering by means of money and food distributions. They buy the faggots at reasonable rates, and by subscription have opened a grain shop, where a limited quantity of food can be bought at a fixed rate. The various sections of the Jain community have also opened other similar shops for their caste men, and the grain merchants have been induced to sell grain to supply these shops at rates which are not at all exorbitant. The grains (parched grains) are also distributed to hundreds of poor people by the Mahajans every day in the market. The well-known philanthropist, Shet Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, has generously distributed 70 to 80 maunds of cooked khichdi to the poor at his bungalow, and the District Officers have gone into the District with a view to assist the villagers in their time of necessity.

The position is rendered further difficult owing to the terror which exists in the minds of the people owing to looting and dacoities. The people feel that they are not safe unless they are living in the big cities and taluka towns, and, indeed, they have some cause for alarm The police, of course, is insufficient in number to meet the requirements which have suddenly come into existence, and to suppress the bold and desperate depredations committed by hordes of starving people. Up to now these raids have been confined to grain. The people are asking for the license of arms, and the Collector, Mr. Pratt, has kindly granted some of these applications; but it is necessary for personal safety they should all be allowed. A large number of well-to-do persons, living in the outlying villages, have already removed their valuables to the City of Ahmedabad, in which some of the more nervous people have repaired their street or pole doors. The existence of poles which contain houses is a peculiar feature of the construction of the City of Ahmedabad, but here the people have the least cause to fear the depredations of the starving crowds.

At one period there were grave fears that it would become necessary to close many of the mills because of want of markets in which to dispose of the manufactured goods. Happily, those fears have now been dissipated, as of late there has been a good demand for cotton yarn from China. The closing of the mills would have meant the displacement of 20,000 hands, and not only would they have been reduced to a state of great distress, but at least 10,000 additional persons, who are indirectly dependent for their livelihood upon the employment of the operatives.

In Kaira District the cultivators who have wells—and most of them have—have kept their crops in a living state by irrigating them with well water, but, if rain does not come within the next week or so, they must inevitably perish. Cultivators are asked by the revenue authorities to raise fodder and keep the crop from dying by using well water, for which the Government say they will not be additionally charged in the form of increased assessment. Many of the cultivators, however, refuse to do so, because they do not feel secure so far as the crop remaining unmolested by band of marauders. The Government cannot charge increased assessment for using well water, because they have already considered the profit which a cultivator would reap by the existence of sub-soil water, which the agriculturist may use if he desires, when they fixed the revised assessment. If such were made clear to the cultivators, it would do a great deal to remove any erroneous impression they may entertain on this point. There will be a scarcity of fodder and watter in the villages, and there is no district near by where fodder can be procured. The price of fodder has now increased five times its normal rate. Cattle are dying in hundreds. The graziers are coming into Ahmedabad with droves of cattle, and offer them to the Mahajans at Rs. 2 or 3 per head. Many charitably-disposed people have bought grass which they give to these enfeebled beasts. The gravity in the present famine is more serious than in Samwat 1869, which is the greatest famine known to people of Gujerat. In that year there was too much rain, and of course there was plenty of fodder and water. Owing to three or four successive bad years the grain supply was very short, and the failure of the crops then caused the most lamentable distress, but the existence of railways now enables grain to be obtained from or taken to any part of the country.

Later information says that ten thousand rupees for the Flood Relief Fund have been sanctioned long since to recoup the grain shop loss. Tank digging and other minor works have been opened in several talukas of the Ahmedabad District.

GONDAL STATE, SEPT. 4.

IN the Gondal State there is still a continued absence of rain, and as a result of this deficiency the moonsoon crops are now almost lost. Added to this misfortune there is a great scarcity of fodder, and the prospects are of the gloomiest description. Over seven thousand persons are already employed on relief works. Cultivators are assisted by the State in various ways. In the Dhoraji division, it is said, the reliefs will take the shape of an important engineering project. The Sukra River will be dug out by 8 feet and its current, it is believed, is intended to meet the Bhadar River. On Friday last, however, there was a little rain, and the conditions appear favourable for more.

BHOWNUGGER, SEPT. 4.

In Bhownugger for more than two months there has been no rainfall in the whole State, except a good dowapour at Mahuva, which occurred more than a month back, and a few local showers in some districts. The sky yesterday was cloudy, and during the last four days all the districts have received rain varying from about half an inch to one inch and a half. The prospects consequently appear to be improving. The jowar, bajri, and cotton crops have failed in Botad and Gadhada districts, and have suffered greatly in Sibore, Umrala and Daskroi districts. These crops will not fail in other districts if it continues to rain. At the first signs of distress His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, accompanied by his Huzur Secretary, Mr. Prabhashankar, visited the affected districts. Orders were issued to assist the farmers in irrigating their fields by giving them money to buy kos, etc., and supplying the needy farmers with grain and grass as takavi. One central relief work, the Magala Gadhada road, and other local works, such as deepening of tanks and improving small local roads, were at once taken in hand, and, as the distress began to increase and the necessity for starting another large central work was felt, the continuing of the Lord Reay road, near Jesar, was ordered to be taken in hand.

In the middle of August hundreds of people came in from the districts asking for food as they said they were starving. The Maharajah at once ordered their wants to be supplied, and afterwards directed them to go back to their villages where relief should be organised, and then proceeded on a tour through the diffrent parts of the State to ascertain the condition of his subjects. Advance loans have been made to the cultivators to sink wells and make other improvements; dak bungalows where none exist are to be constructed. This will give employment to masons, carpenters, and other work-people. If it rains in the immediate future the crop will only be four annas in the rupee.

PALITANA, SEPT. 4.

The situation at Palitana is grave but not hopeless. If rains come this week, the crops may be saved, but otherwise the whole crop will fail. His Highness the Thakore Mansinhji has adopted every means in his power to alleviate the dire consequences of famine. The export of grain and fodder has been stopped, and there is a large stock in hand. The Thakore Saheb has opened relief works and the poor cultivators receive great help from the State. Cheap grain shops have also been opened by order of the Thakore Saheb, and his Dewan, Mr. Ganpatrao Laud, personally looks after the matter. His Highness leaves nothing undone to cope with the present scarcity and impending famine, and he is fortunate in possessing an able Dewan whose resources are almost inexhaustible. Mr. Oosman Jumall, the State Agent, and Mr. Ganpatrao Laud are working together to provide for the emergencies which seems to be imminent and inevitable. A large number of people are daily receiving the benefit of the cheap grain shops, and are employed on the relief works opened by the State.

JUNAGADH, SEPT. 4.

The scarcity of rain is greatly felt here. The rate of corn and fodder have reached famine prices. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, who is always very solicitous for the welfare of his subjects, has, in conjunction with Vazier Saheb Bahudinbhai, C.I.E., Sardar Bebechardas, and Mr. Purushotamrai Zala, issued orders to devise means to mitigate the sufferings of the people in the time of dire and acute distress. The Naib Dewan Saheb, Mr. Purushotamrai, has been placed on special duty to adopt necessary measures for the relief of the poor. Ten of the principal officers of the State are appointed to work under him and separate districts are assigned to each to make the following arrangements:—To direct the sinking of new wells and cleaning existing ones, to see that quick-growing fodder is raised in irrigated lands, to supply gratis food-grain and necessary implements for drawing water, to secure advances to cultivators from local money-lenders under Durbar guarantee, and failing that to make advances from the Durbar to enable them to raise irrigated crops, to arrange to supply them with seeds, to start relief works, and to send cattle to graze in the Durbar Gir Forests.

THE POSITION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IN the Central Provinces *Gazette*, dated Sept. 2nd, appears the following remarks on the state of the crops and prospects of the season.

There has been general rain during the week. Bilaspur has received 10 1-2 inches, Raipur 6 1-2 inches, Sambalpur 5 inches, Bhandara 4 1-2 inches. Narsingpur 4 inches, Chanda and Mandla about 3 1-2 inches each; Damoh, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad 3 inches each; Seoni 2 inches; Nagpur 1 1-2 and elsewhere from 1 inch to 28 cents. Balaghat reports heavy rain, but the amount is not stated. No rain fell at the headquarters of Nimar, but some showers fell in parts of the Khandwa and Harsuad tahsils, and Burhanpur received an inch. The rain has materially improved prospects. The condition of the Chhattisgarh rice crop is much better than last week, and with a favourable September, fair crops may now be expected. In the Wainganga districts, except in parts of Balaghat transplantation has been resumed, and half or nearly half the crop may be saved. In parts of Balaghat, and in the rice-growing area of Nagpur the damage done is greater than this. The prospects of other kharif crops are fair or good and jowar everywhere promises well, but small millets have suffered in Saugor and Chhindwara and more rain is urgently needed in those districts and in Nagpur, Nimar, Jubulpore and Betul. The numbers on relief on account of previous failure in Saugor, Damoh and Bilaspur are 5,544, 1,982 and 1,943 persons, respectively. Village relief is now being stopped in the plain tracts of Damoh. The first relief necessitated by the effects of the drought is being started in Balaghat, the only district in which general distress has declared itself. But relief has also been sanctioned in local areas in Hoshangabad and Betul. Fodder and water reported scarce from Nimar, Chhindwara, the Nagpur country and Hoshangabad. Cattle are in bad condition in Nagpur. In Chanda cattle are reported to have sufficient fodder and water since the throwing open of the forests, which measure has been adopted wherever necessary. Cattle disease exists in ten districts. Rinderpest is reported from Betul. The rain has steadied prices in the rice districts, and has caused a slight fall in Seoni and Betul; but in Saugor and Chhindwara they are rising. Juar continues high in Nimar, and has risen in Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Wardha on account of exports. The cheapest prices are—wheat 15, gram 20, rice 17 and juar 18 3-4 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 10, gram 13, rice 9 and juar 13 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the cheapest staple in any district is 11 seers (rice) in Bhandara.

THE PLAGUE IN ALEXANDRIA AND IN INDIA.

THE following correspondence which appears in the London "Times," brought out by the last mail, was elicited by a letter from Rogers Pasha, Chief of the Sanitary Department in Egypt, which was published on the 7th ultimo. Sir J. G. Rogers, who came to Bombay in 1896-97 to study the plague, impunged the efficacy of the methods adopted in this country. The replies are all by well-known Bombay people who had far more intimate knowledge of the plague in this country than Rogers Pasha was able to obtain on a flying visit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—In view of the letter on "Plague" published by Sir J. G. Rogers, of the Egyptian Sanitary Department, in your issue of the 7th inst., I regret to have to trouble you with a request to kindly insert the following lines, which represent my views on general measures and inoculation in combating plague.

At the appearance in a locality of what is believed to be the first case, or cases, of plague, and if it is considered by responsible authorities plausible that the isolation-disinfection plan promptly applied can be carried out in a complete and effective manner, every effort in that direction should be made, alone or with the addition of inoculation.

When cases begin to crop up in spite of those initial efforts, or when the first information is received only after a succession of cases have already taken place, and the sources of infection are not known, or when it is at once clear that the personal staff and the resources available are inadequate for a thorough application of the general measures, an alternative should be open to the affected part of the population either to submit to the isolation plan or protect themselves by inoculation.

I regret that the scope of these lines does not allow of any

ence. In each year, the epidemic stage has been undoubtedly reached towards the end of September or early in October, and the disease has, as certainly, ceased to be epidemic, or, at all events, has quickly declined, towards the end of April. In the first epidemic of 1896-97 the plague mortality during the 30 weeks ended on April 27, 1897, amounted to about 20,000 deaths. In the second epidemic, during the corresponding period, it amounted to about 25,000 deaths; and in the third epidemic to about 24,000. In the periods from May to September, following the first two epidemics, the mortality was comparatively low; and it may be expected to be comparatively low during the corresponding period ending in September next.

If the plague could have been stamped out in Bombay during the slack season of 1897 there could have been no fresh outbreak of the disease in the cold weather of 1897-98, unless plague germs had been reintroduced into Bombay from some other place. But so long as there was no complete cessation of the disease, the danger remained of a fresh outbreak when climatic conditions favourable to the growth of epidemics were re-established in the autumn; and climatic and other conditions were evidently favourable from October, 1897, to April, 1898. Similar conditions repeated themselves from October, 1898, to April, 1899, after a slack season from May to September, 1898, during which sporadic cases occurred.

Such considerations explain the immediate danger which threatens Egypt. If sporadic cases occur during the next few months, they may develop into an epidemic when the season becomes favourable; and in view of the facts recorded for the period from 1834 to 1843, and set forth in Dr. August Hirsch's "Handbook," it would be rash to say that the normal conditions of an Egyptian winter are not favourable to the development of an epidemic if the germs are present. Clearly the progress of the plague in Alexandria must be watched closely, and no measure that science or past experience suggests for its suppression can be safely left untried.

There is another grave risk which cannot, in the light of our Bombay experience, be overlooked. It is not possible to trace the circumstances connected with the importation of plague which produced the first Bombay epidemic. It has been variously held that the bacillus was introduced with mouldy grain from Central India, or else by traders from Hongkong, or else by wandering mendicants from a plague centre in Northern India; but nothing is really known as to the time and manner of importation. All that is known is that cases of plague occurred in Bombay in February, or March, 1896; that more cases occurred in May and June and July, and that these cases were not recognised as plague at the time; and that the disease was actually present and spreading in a densely crowded community for several months before its real character was known or even suspected. The difficulty of controlling it in such circumstances has been compared by M. Haffkine with the difficulty felt in Australia in dealing with the pest of rabbits and in France with the phylloxera and in South Africa with the rinderpest. But the plague bacillus, when once established in congenial soil, was really much harder to deal with than any of these pests, not only on account of its minuteness, but also on account of the rapidity with which it reproduces itself. There can be no question also that the very worst type of plague, the pneumonic plague, described by Dr. Childe, of Bombay, which is highly infectious (whatever may be the case as regards other types), was at first classed in Bombay as some disease of the respiratory system. It is possible that such cases may occur in Alexandria and remain undetected though actively disseminating the disease.

The risk of the recurrence of epidemics would seem to be greater in countries where similar seasonal conditions repeat themselves year after year than in a country like England, where the influences affecting the climate are very variable. In London, during the period from 1543 to 1679, the presence of plague was recorded in 84 years, but only six of these were characterised by serious epidemics. Three, at least, of these six years were years of drought; and Mr. Baldwin Latham has inferred, from a careful examination of the mortuary statistics, that when the plague is once present at any place the growth of an epidemic is favoured by a dry and hot season in England, which is not very unlike a cold and dry season in Bombay. The annual records of burials kept under the orders passed by Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal, in September, 1538, show that the plague was always at its worst in the London epidemics in the late summer and autumn. These returns, so far as they relate to the plague in London, have been collected by Mr. Baldwin Latham and are appended to a paper on the first two Bombay epidemics which I read at Manchester in May, 1898, and are published in the number of the "Manchester Geographical Society's Journal" issued in September last.

There are other important matters discussed by Mr. Freshfield to which I should have liked to refer, but this letter is, I fear, too long.—Yours faithfully,

HERBERT BIRDWOOD.

Dalkeith-house, Twickenham, Aug. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the letter of Sir J. G. Rogers in your issue of the 7th inst, we think it may be of public interest if we, as two residents of Bombay, who have done plague work and who have been residing in Bombay during the last three Plague epidemics, are allowed to point out how inaccurate Sir J. G. Rogers has been on the subject of M. Haffkine's system of inoculation and how ignorant Sir J. G. Rogers appears to be of plague matters in India.

It is true M. Haffkine is not a medical man—this has always been the first ground of attack against him and his system of inoculation. In India we know that another ground of opposition against him by officials has been because he is a Russian Jew. This was more than hinted at by Lord Lister at a banquet given to M. Haffkine in London. However, let this latter objection pass, and we only mention it because we know what secret opposition there has been to him in Bombay for this reason. Whether or not a bacteriologist is as much entitled to give his opinion upon plague matters as on medical science may well be a moot question, seeing how plague has completely baffled medical science. But we may point to the fact that subsequent events have proved M. Haffkine to have been very right in many of the opinions expressed by him. As to Sir J. G. Rogers' allusion to the practical proposals put forward by a Committee of medical men for checking plague in Bombay by useful sanitary measures, we suppose he alludes to what is known as the DrMauser's Committee Report. In that report our recollection is that M. Haffkine gave it as his opinion that plague could not be driven out of Bombay by sanitary measures. Time has proved that he was singularly right. We have had three bad epidemics of plague in Bombay during three consecutive years. Some £300,000 have been spent in vainly attempting to stamp it out or prevent its recurrence by the best and most approved sanitary measures, but all to no effect, and the last epidemic which Bombay has just passed through was about as bad as the first one.

The public of Bombay are convinced that inoculation is "the only specific measure" yet discovered for preventing a recurrance of plague and they have for two years past been vainly attempting to get the Government of Bombay to encourage and foster inoculation in every way. After full trial of well organized sanitary, disinfecting and segregation measures the public of Bombay feel sure that inoculation is highly efficacious. There can be no question about it. The Surgeon-General of Bombay, who actively opposed inoculation, was compelled to admit this fact before the Plague Commission. We are afraid to take up space by detailing proofs of this, but we may mention that nearly the whole inhabitants of two large towns—*viz.* Hubli and Dharwar—whose united population was nearly 100,000, voluntarily and readily submitted to inoculation with remarkable results.

We are surprised to find that Sir J. G. Rogers dare state that in the minds of many M. Haffkine's statistics are believed to be somewhat inaccurate. These statistics have been rigidly scrutinized by the opponents of inoculation in Bombay, and if there had been any inaccuracies we feel sure that these would have been publicly pointed out.

Sir J. G. Rogers has not been fair in his allusions to inoculation in Damaun. He should read the evidence given before the Plague Commission by Mr. Sorabji Manockji, the chief man in Damaun, on the efficacy of inoculation in that town. Sir J G Rogers also appears to be unaware that Calcutta, which is the most insanitary city in India has had plague for a year past, but never in epidemic form. It would appear that the Plague in Alexandria is of a mild form, as we notice that the death rate is under 40 per cent., instead of an average of 85 per cent., as in India. It is possible that the same influences which have prevented an epidemic of plague in Calcutta up to now are acting in a similar manner in Alexandria.

We do, however, know that the best sanitary measures have not kept plague out of Bombay, and we do not think there is any city in the world where better measures for disinfection of houses have been taken. Yet, in spite of all, we have had three epidemics and fully expect a fourth unless inoculation is resorted to wholesale. Plague, too has only been in Alexandria since May 4, and possibly it may be premature to assume that Sir J. G. Rogers's sanitary measures will be effective in preventing an epidemic.

Sir J. G. Rogers refers to the difficulties of wholesale inoculation. Surely these are small compared with the difficulties of wholesale disinfection of houses and complete segregation in crowded cities.

REGINALD GILBERT,
late Chief Plague Authority, Bandora, Bombay.
EMMA SLATER, L.R.C.P., & S., (Ed.)
Formerly Second Physician, Cama Hospital, Bombay.
Tarbert Harris, N.B., Aug. 10.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA *VS.* INDEPENDENT C. C.

THE above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and resulted in an easy win for the home team. Subjoined are the full scores:—

INDEPENDENT C. C.

K M Mistry, b Balu	30
D C Daruwala, run out	11
F P Colabawala, b Balu	10
D D Kanga, b Balu	0
D F Dubash, b Balu	15
P H Vakil, b-b-w Balu	0
D M Raja, st Balu	1
P D Kanga, b Chonker	4
M R Parekh, run out	1
A H Metha, b-t-w Balu	8
J J Dubash, not out	16
Extras	8
Total	104

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Banda, not out	63
W L Masurker, b Dubash	20
L S Bhandare, run out	23
D M Chonker, c Dubash, b Mistry	6
G B Modak, run out	0
N B Dadarker, not out	0
K A Date }	
P K Telang } To bat	
Balu }	
V B Talpade }	
R V Agasker }	
Extras	9
Total	147

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
INDEPENDENT.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Balu	32·1	19	31	7
Chonker	21	4	48	1
Banda	10	1	15	0

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K M Mistry	17	6	40	1
A H Metha	19	7	30	0
J J Dubash	18	8	38	1
D M Raja	5	4	6	0
M R Parekh	1	0	6	0
D D Kanga	10	2	18	0

SUBMARINE C. C. *VS.* CUSTOMS C. C.

A match between these teams, the Submarine Club won easily by 8 wickets and 19 runs. The following are the scores:—

SUBMARINE C. C.

F A Mason, not out	62
H G Blunt, run out	10
H C Thomas, c Selkirk, b Mooney	40
A E Thomas }	
C B Shearos }	
W G King }	
A A Spilling } Did not bat.	
A A Barry }	
M E King }	
J H White }	
R J Barker }	
Extras	13
Total for 2 wkts	125

CUSTOMS C. C.!

Stockbridge, b W King	3
Jolly, b W King	1
Clifford, b F Mason	6
Otto, b W King	9
Selkirk, c Spilling, b Mason	15
Blunt, c White, b Spilling	10
Mooney, b Sheares	17
V Gibbons, b Spilling	10
Williams, c Mason, b Spilling	26
Butler, c Blunt, b Spilling	5
Cassels, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	106

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. *VS.* BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday last on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a win for the former by 28 runs. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE C. C.

Despande, c Valentine, b Rodrigues	0
D Stephen, c D'Silva, b D'Mello	3
R Daver, b D'Mello	0
J D'Monte b-b-w, b Rodrigues	9
J D'Costa, b Rodrigues	1
W Kershaw, b D'Mello	2
Mascarenhas, b Rodrigues	1
Bhadurjee, c Fialho, b D'Mello	6
Shroff, b D'Mello	2
Ayingar, c and b Vaz	1
Miranda, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	27

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

A X Vaz, c Bhadurjee, b Despande	11
P F Lopes, st D'Monte, b Daver	5
M Andrades, b Stephen	21
M D'Mello, b Despande	5
L Rodrigues, b stephen	0
V D'Souza, b Stephen	1
S D'Silva, c Despande, b Stephen	3
B D'Souza, b Despande	2
J B Fialho, c Bhadurjee, b Despande	3
R B D'Costa, b Stephen	0
E Fialho, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	55

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

231-98—Edgelow and G and W—Osman Jamal vs Esmaljee Hassanjee—Khunderao. Part heard.

155-98—Hiralal M and M—Mohemed Hoosein Hajee Sole vs Haroon Hajee Mohomed and others—Wadia and G and Payne G and S.

181-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayun Ebrahim vs Ludkibai and others—Muljee and R.

566-98—J C Cama—Jetha Bhima and others vs Khoja Mohomed Medhi Tharia Topan—Dikshit and W.

737-98—In person Ramtakal Doshi vs Bhogoo Ajodhya and others—B V N Kirtiker.

740-98—F P Pavri—Gordhandas Ghoshandas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mohomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Cooverbai.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathmal Narsingdas vs Madhawjee Virjee—Craigie L and O.

182-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ticumdas Muljee and others—Muljee and R B and K.

181-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ramdas Dossa—Muljee and R, Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

54-99—Roughton and B—Mahomedally Kabally and another vs Rubabai and others—Bicknell M and M.

363-99—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Luba K S A S—Sundar Nadar.

371-98—Bicknell M and M—Abdool Hoosein Shaik Kerudin Jeewakhan vs C A Turner—J C Cama.

372-98—Bicknell M and M—Abdool Hoosein Shaik Nuridin Jeewakhan vs C A Turner—J C Cama.

392-99—Framjee and D—Runchordas Morarjee and others vs N V Kadarnail Rowher and others.

419-98—Pestonjee R and K—Hormasjee Cooverjee vs Raghunath Makund and another.

438-99—Wadia and G—Raghunathdas Gopaldass and others vs Manekji Edalji Contractor.

450-99—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and another vs Ismail Hajee Sallay Mahomed and others—M H Khan.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

43-99—In person—Mahomedaly Ibramjee vs Javerbai and others—Thakurdas D C H

45-99—In person—Jamsetjee Burjorjee vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia—Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

534-98—Thakurdas D C and K—Hansraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsi Waljee and others—Crawford B and Co, M and K, J C Cama, N and H, and C L and D—Partly decreed.

256-98—Mansuklal D and J—Caetano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary Suits.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valljee—Mathubai and J.

13-99—Little and C—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nana and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

15-99—Jehangir and T—Mithei widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Dirowalla—A F Turner.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

10 p.m.	80·9

MONDAY.—SEPTEMBER 4.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	84·6

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

V.

SIR,—Poverty has been the pride of the prophets and saints of all ages and climes, as it concentrates their devotion towards God and enables them to work for the welfare of mankind. In modern times we see the splendid educational work that the Jesuit priests are performing after they make a vow of chastity, obedience, and poverty. Islamee tradition attributes immense wealth and affluence to Solomon the Wise, and to him *alone* among the Prophets. But what may be a high ideal, for a few individuals, becomes a curse for a whole community. With the exception of a few merchants and land-owners, it may be stated that the Mahomedan community is a poor community. In the absence of any material resources at its disposal, it is idle to expect that this community will ever rise, educationally or socially. Among other causes, I believe, poverty is a chief one, which over-clouds and stifles the energies of Indian Mahomedans, and I therefore submit, Sir, that, as a principle of sound policy, sympathetic and far-seeing statesmen like the present Viceroy, Lord Curzon, and Lord Sandhurst should take up the question of the general education of the Indian Mahomedans. They will have to adopt special remedies to cope with diseases of extraordinary types. Thus, as a matter of political expediency as well as to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Indian Mahomedans, the best course for our rulers would be to raise the educational status of the Indian Mahomedans, so that they may be qualified to take an enlightened interest in the government of the country, find their welfare linked to the permanency of the British rule in India, and have their due share in the general administration of the country. If the Indian Mahomedans, after a lapse of a century under British sway, do not figure in a more prominent educational garb than that of the other Mahomedan Natives under semi-civilized governments, the verdict of history on this question will not be a very flattering one to the efficiency of a highly civilized government like that of the British nation. It has been the glory as well as the birthright of the British rule to confer educational and material benefits on conquered nations and to elevate them in the social scale. Still to a certain extent it remains an unsolved mystery as to why a nation of sixty million souls has been kept backward under the vivifying and elevating influence of the British rule.

As a natural consequence of this encircling ignorance, foolish superstitions and innumerable social evils have been slowly overwhelming our community with ruin and disaster; and the sooner our enlightened leaders pay attention to these evils the better it will be for an early redemption of our community from worse disasters and a more dangerous quagmire of moral extinction.

For, side by side with a movement in every district for the establishment of denominational schools for Mahomedans, action must also be taken to eradicate the social and other evils that are rapidly sapping the foundation of our moral, social, material and spiritual vitality. Extravagant expenses on matrimonial festivities, as well as those after deaths, are destroying the domestic happiness of the nation by bringing universal poverty to their doors. In big cities like Bombay, where more opportunities exist for squandering away valuable time and money, Mahomedan youths are becoming the victims of many injurious forms of amusement, which will end most fatally for the community if early measures be not adopted to check their further growth.

It may truly be asserted that good plays, inculcating virtue and modesty and impressing upon the audience the lessons of a moral and a civilized society, will be the boon of our city, more specially so if the selection of actors is not made out of the lowest and the most immoral portion of the community. The question may, therefore, be asked whether the Bombay Theatres are elevating the Mahomedan youths of our city or doing irreparable damage to their moral character? Under the present unbridled condition of the Bombay theatrical performances (I am alluding to those patronized by the Mahomedans) I maintain, Sir, they have become the curse of our people. Wanton waste, during nocturnal festivities, of what they have earned through hard labour during the day, bad health consequent on continuous sleepless nights, and the satiation of undeveloped and uneducated minds with low and immoral ideas, is the sum total of these theatrical performances. As for the extremely unsatisfactory condition of these theatres the weighty opinions of our Executive Health Officer, Dr. Weir, and that of Mr. Kabrajee are conclusive proofs of their being unfit for any large audiences. Lately it is reported that a new feature has been introduced into these theatres. They are also becoming the centres of the wrestlers of the several "Akharas" or roughs of the city. Under these circumstances, it is absolutely necessary that Government should not allow any theatres to be opened and managed without licenses from the Police Commissioner or any other high officer conversant with the city. Secondly it is also imperative that no play should be allowed to be performed without the express permission of a Censor, to be also appointed by Government. This arrangement will be doubly beneficial to our city. The Police Commissioner will see that the managements of the theatres is in respectable hands and that no "prostitutes" or low characters are allowed to figure on the stage. As for the Censor of plays, his functions will be to disallow each and every play which teaches low morals and which is in any other way injurious to the welfare of Society. Our present Police Commissioner, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, will indeed be an ideal officer for the thorough execution of the first function. He has already won golden opinions from many sides. I beg also to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Kennedy for the great good he has done to the Mahomedan and other communities of Bombay by closing the so-called Billiard-tables that were bringing ruin and disaster to the homes of so many poor Mahomedan families, and which undoubtedly led to innumerable thefts and many sad suicides in our City. Our educational and social welfare are linked together so closely that our progress should take place in both lines simultaneously.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

September, 1.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter published in your Overland Summary, of the 12th instant from Mr. B.A. Koor on the deplorably backward condition of the Mahomedans in education, I beg to state that, though much time has been already frittered away in lamenting our defective education and commenting on it in newspapers, yet, so far as it is known, none of our leaders have as yet formulated a scheme for remedying this deplorable defect and improving the intellectual condition of the masses.

As a matter of fact, useful knowledge can only be diffused amongst the Mahomedan masses through their vernaculars, and, so long as the vernacular is neglected and no educational system or scheme is framed through its medium for training children of Mahomedans, and instructing them in those sciences which promote the happiness and welfare of mankind, there is no hope of bringing about the educational resurrection of Mahomedans. Vernacular literature should, therfore, be encouraged and promoted, and it should be enriched from the fertile fields of English literature. Every effort should be made to translate such books as are not only useful, but even necessary, to persons of all professions and in every sphere of life; and such translations should be intelligibly clear and should be illustrated and accompanied by a full explanation of technical words and terms which have no proper equivalents in the vernaculars. A scientific dictionary may be compiled in the vernacular with great advantage. When such useful and scientific books are translated into the vernacular, and brought within easy reach, and when competent teachers are employed to give instruction in these sciences and show the advantage to be derived from an acquaintance with them, and how they are applied to works of art and industry, the Mahomedans will be awakened from their indolence and lethargy, and will be enabled to run the intellectual and industrious race.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. MACKAWI.

Aden, August 26.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevil, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE FAR EAST.

REBELLION AT KWANTUNG.

THE TYPHOON AT FOOCHOW.

HONG KONG, AUG. 19.

OUR Chinese contemporary, the "Wah Tsz Yat Po," reports that blackmailing—in other words, barefaced robbery and piracy—is rife round about Canton. This is regarded now as the normal state of affairs, but people have been aroused from their apathetic resignation by a most audacious raid in the San Ning district. From each junk flying in the towns of that district a sum of 200dols. was extorted by a newly-formed band of brigands, formed apparently because of the immunity which the brigands are enjoying and the inability of the Viceroy to re-establish order. This band contains about one thousand men. Unfortunately for the poor junk people this is the second time they have been raided in a very short period. The Sai-chiu rebels passed over the district like a swarm of locusts, blackmailing every person who seemed to possess means. Unable to meet these repeated demands on their little hoards of savings and despairing of redress through the re-assertion of the Viceroy's power, the junk people have discontinued their voyages, and trade in the district is consequently at a standstill.

On the 7th inst., a band of nearly a thousand brigands arrived in twenty odd large junks at Kwong Hoi city in the San-Ning district. Landing, they forced their way into the city, the militia retreating before them whith a loss of 5 killed and 20 wounded. The result of this raid was that 180 houses were robbed of about dols. 100,000 worth of money and valuables.

The third son of Lau Yau Young Fuh, the Black Flag chief, has left for Sai-chiu, with a company of his father's men, to succour Colonel Ching, who is reported to be holding his own against the rebels. Whilst a large force of the rebels were enjoying themselves over a theatrical performance, in a mat shed theatre erected by themselves, they were surprised by Colonel Ching.

A faction fight is reported to have occurred some time ago between the Lo clan and the Kwan clan at Shung-sha, in the Namhoi district. The dispute arose over the proposal of the Los to erect a temple in a Kwan village. Well knowing the Los would come again to challenge them, the Kwans reported the case to the authorities, who a few days ago, despatched a hundred 'braves' to the Kwan village to prevent further disturbance. But the blood of the Los was up, and coming up in strength the Los, without the slighest hesitation, engaged the soldiers with extraordinary determination, drove them out, and killed 20 and wounded 50 of them. The Kwans did not exhibit much bravery. They shut themselves into their houses, and left the Viceroy's men to fight it out with the bloodthirsty Los.

The rumour in Canton is that the authorities regard this action of the Los as 'very serious and subversive of good government,' and that Lau Yung-fuk, the redoubtable Black Flag chief, will be sent with 500 of his men to the Lo village to arrest all concerned.

DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

The Chinese Imperial troops despatched against the turbulent Lo clan suffered a severe defeat in their first encounter, twenty men being killed and fifty wounded. An officer in the Viceroy's service was confined in an ancestral temple by the rebels and was rescued by Colonel Ching after some hard fighting. The members of the Lo clan have retreated to their villages which have been strongly fortified, and there await the arrival of the Imperial troops. Colonel Ching has endeavoured to draw the enemy out to the open to give battle. A few hundreds of the people of the Kwan village were sent to the Lo village to decoy the Los from their fortresses, but the bait would not take. The troops arrested in a mat shed three persons who had been wounded in the previous day's engagement, and they were summarily executed.

The news of the despatch of the noted Black Flag leader Lau Yung Fuh, with three companies of his soldiers, against the rebellious Los created great consternation in the camps of the rebels, and the old men and females fled from the villages. It is reported that Lau I. shelled the villages of Nam-chong and reduced it to ruins. On 7th April under cover of darkness about a thousand brigands arrived at the village of Po Cho in over twenty large junks, and in the early morning they surprised the militia, drove them outside the village and then robbed the people wholesale. They also captured several hundred pieces of arms. The troops left to garrison Sai Chui by Colonel Ching had an encounter with the brigands, and the troops captured a field piece and several stands of arms. The Viceroy Tan, in his anxiety to be kept well informed of the movement of the troops, has ten boats carrying despatches and a large number of couriers carrying messages by land.—*China Mail.*

THE TYPHOON AT FOOCHOW.

FOOCHOW, August 12.

The weather-telegram received last Saturday afternoon located the typhoon "in the central part of the Formosa channel, moving N.W." This, taken in connection with our own falling barometers, indicated pretty clearly that there was no hope of our escaping altogether, but it was little thought that we should come in for the fury of the storm as we did. The preliminary gusts, with occasional smart showers, commenced at 3-30 on Saturday afternoon, and the steady severe blow set in between 5 and 6 o'clock accompanied with heavy rain, gradually increasing in violence until the full fury of the tempest was attained. This appeared to be about 10 o'clock, and continued until daybreak, notwithstanding that the barometer rose a fraction at 1-30. After daybreak there was somewhat less pressure, and a gradual abatement took place during the succeeding hours. By noon, the gusts began to be light and fitful, with intermittent light showers, and so this memorable typhoon, the worst in the recollection of any resident here, passed away.

The night of the 5th August, 1899, will be long remembered by the community especially by those whose houses were in exposed positions. Some of the residents never went to bed at all, and sleep was out of the question with those who did, for what with the howling of the wind, the rattle of windows and venetians and the crashing of falling tiles, rest was impossible. The night was spent by some in moving furniture and valuables from rooms in which the ceilings had given way under the deluge of rain pouring in through a tileless roof; and in many a household masters and servants were out of their beds seeing what extra precautions might be taken to save their property from damage. It was indeed a night of unrest and anxiety. But the sufferings of those who fared worst in Foochow were light in comparison to those of many on the Kuliang hills over which the typhoon swept with merciless force. While the majority of the houses were rendered uninhabitable some few were wrecked altogether, the inmates being driven forth, in some cases ladies with infants, in the dead of the night to face the fury of the storm, in search of shelter. If a neighbour's unwrecked house was reached it was found to be already over-crowded with refugees. Less fortunate seekers after shelter passed the dark morning hours in native huts or cow houses. The newly-built Church became a complete wreck. As a minor detail in connection with the general discomfort it may be mentioned that the gentlemen who journeyed up on Saturday afternoon met with very unpleasant experiences before they reached their homes. Their progress against such a wind was necessarily very slow and darkness had set in before their journey's end. One was blown off his legs and others might have been had they not crept up the roadway on all fours. And then when Sunday morning came and a party thought they had had enough, and more than enough, of Kuliang for the time being, they essayed to return to Foochow but found the stream over which they had to pass at the bottom of the hill so swollen with the torrent as to render it impassable and they had to climb the hill again and remain there until the following day.

The damage done to property is very considerable, so much so that the cost of repairs is at present incalculable. Scarcely a hong, godown or residence has escaped, without mentioning walls, and bunding on the river-side. Several junks and four launches foundered, and it is said that nearly two hundred sampans were smashed up. The loss of native life is reported to be great, some few occurring through falling buildings and many from drowning. All the low-lying country and paddy-fields were submerged, and it is feared the growing second crop of rice will have suffered to some extent. Accounts from Pagoda and Sharp Peak report that the injury done to property at those places is comparatively small.—*China Mail* cor.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French having throttled the trade of Indo-China with Customs duties, they consistently pursue their restrictive policy, and the much-talked-of Tonkin railway enterprises have come to a deadlock. The Government have hedged in their specifications with so many conditions and reservations that railway contractors would be completely at their mercy, and the contractors having in the past used every license with the Government have refused to tender.—The Portuguese paper *Lusitano*, published in Macao, makes the statement that some months ago France occupied the island of Samchao on the west side of the entrance to the West River. The British naval authorities at Hongkong have no information on the subject,—M Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, has been informed by the Tsungli Yamen that the French Consulate, said to have been destroyed in the recent riots at Mengtse, will be rebuilt by the Chinese Government. The question of an indemnity to the Frenchmen involved in the riot has been relegated to the local authorities, whom, it is hoped the French will teach a lesson in keeping the peace.—Barefaced robbery and piracy are rife round about Canton. Detachments of Government troops have been despatched to the disturbed districts, and were subjected, to one or two losses. The boat people have discontinued their voyages in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, and trade is dislocated.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

On Saturday night, the Water Police made another large seizure of arms. About 2-45 p.m., Sergeant Gouriay, saw a boat going west off Kennedy Town. He boarded the boat and found 72 Mauser rifles tied up in mat bags on the deck. There were four other Mausers (loaded) in the cabin and 45 revolvers. The four men in charge of the boat jumped overboard into the sea. They were picked up by the Police pinnace and taken into custody. At the Magistracy on Aug. 14, the master said he was off Pokfulam at night and met another fishing boat. They asked him to carry some old iron and wait for them at Lapsapwan. The four men were each fined dols 100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

SEIZURE OF FORGED NOTES AT BANGKOK.

The Police authorities made a very clever seizure of forged Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes on August 15th at Sampeng, says the *Siam Observer* of 6th inst. A Chinaman with a number of notes amounting to about Tes. 3,000, proceeded to a shop to obtain change, but the shop-keeper, suspecting that the notes were not genuine, gave information to the Police and the utterer of the forged notes was arrested. It then transpired that the man was the servant of a Chinese pawn-broker, and the latter's house was thereupon searched with very satisfactory results, another lot of spurious notes being found. Upon its discovery the pawnbroker made a feeble attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but Mr. Hartnell intervened before a serious wound could have been inflicted. The accused man will be produced before the Portuguese Consular Court on Tuesday.—*Hongkong Telegraph.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	0
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	2	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	4	9
E Masagaon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	0	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	14	9	84
Total plague deaths to date	47,503	41,591	
Same date last year	7	4	114

BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

AN extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No 10, Hummum Street, Fort, the Hon'ble Mr. Bemonji Dinshaw Petit, presiding. The following special resolutions were adopted:—(1) That there be added to Article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association after the word company in the fourth line thereof the words "except those appointed by principal agent of the company in London" and that there be added to the said article the following words:—"The secretaries may also by approval of the Board, appoint a principal agent of the company in London, and may authorise and empower such principal agent to delegate all or any of the powers conferred upon him by the company to other persons as agents to act under his instructions on behalf of the Company, in any part of the world, excluding only the Empire of India and also China and Japan, and all risks taken and acts done by agents so appointed by the principal agent shall be effectual and binding on the company and policies (if any) issued by such agents shall be signed by them, but shall not require the seal of the company." (2)—That there be added to Article 129 of the said Articles of Association the following words:—"or under the signature of agents as provided by Clause 115."

RITUALISTIC PRACTICES IN THE CHURCH.

DR. TRISTRAM, Chancellor of the Diocese, sat in the Wellington Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Saturday, Aug. 12, and read his judgment on the petition presented by Mr. Kensit and others for a faculty authorising the removal of two crucifixes and other ornaments, alleged to be illegal, from the Church of St. Ethelburga Bishopsgate Street, and for the restoration to their position of the Ten Commandments. The court was crowded. The Chancellor, who read his judgment, reviewed the progress of the hearing at considerable length, and went in some detail into the manner in which the services of the church had been conducted.

In the forms of Service adopted there was much that was alleged to savour of the Romish ceremony, notably the prayer for the Pope and the adoration and kissing of the crucifix on the altar steps by the priest, choir, and congregation. The Chancellor quoted a number of authorities who had decided against the legality of the retention of crucifixes as ornaments in the Church of England. The respondents had asked for a confirmative faculty for the retention of crucifixes as church ornaments, notwithstanding that they were held in previous judgments to be illegal. Unless the ornaments came within the Ornaments Rubric of 1662 it was not competent for him as Chancellor to grant the faculty. The crucifixes were introduced into the church without a faculty for the purpose of superstitious reverence; they were shown in evidence to have been used for that purpose by the ministers of the Church for nearly twenty years, though, through the interference of the Rev. Dr. Cobb, the present curate-in-charge, they had ceased to be so used since early in 1898. That was an admitted fact; but, notwithstanding all that had happened with regard to the crucifixes under the Rev. Dr. Cobb and during the period of his curacy down to the present, there was no guarantee—assuming that the crucifixes were allowed to remain—that they would not again be used by the Rev. Dr. Cobb's successors, either permanently or temporarily, as objects of superstition. It was beyond all this shown in evidence that the use of crucifixes and the form of Church Services had given offence to many parishioners, including three past churchwardens, and that many who had previously been attendants at the church had now so ceased to be. There did not appear to the Court to be any strong feeling in the parish in favour of the retention of the ornaments complained of though there was strong evidence that they had been objected to. Mr. Kensit and the others were ratepayers; they contributed as such to the house tithe, from which the principal portion of the Rector's income was derived, and as such Mr. Kensit and the others be held to be *bona fide* parishioners, and entitled to bring actions in that capacity. The Court declined to grant the confirmative faculty prayed for by the respondents to allow the crucifixes to remain in the church. The Court granted the faculty prayed for by Mr. John Kensit and his co-petitioners. The Court ordered the crucifixes to be removed from the church by the churchwardens (Mr. Harris and Mr. Fitch) as the custodians of the article in trust

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MOUNTAINEERING is now so common that the new experiments on "mountain sickness" by Professor Mosso, of Turin, will be interesting to many. The sickness begins with most climbers at a height of 12,000 or 13,000 feet. It is an extreme lassitude, with panting for breath, and sometimes vertigo with nausea, and a tendency to syncope. According to the tests for oxygen in the blood, made by Egli-Sinclair, it is due to lack of oxygen; but Professor Mosso finds that it also arises from lack of carbonic acid in the blood. It is, therefore, the contrary of asphyxia, which is owing to excess of this gas in the blood, and he proposes to call it 'acapnia' from the Greek "without fumes." The loss of carbonic acid is due, it appears, to diminution of pressure in the air.

A sufferer from "mountain sickness" was cured by Mosso by giving him more carbonic acid to breathe. Some tourists confined by the weather to a small hut on Monte Rosa would have suffered from the sickness, according to Mosso, but for the carbonic acid gas in the hut given off by the stove. Other experimenters have included muscular exertion as one of the causes or predisposing causes of "mal de montagne." If Mosso's results are confirmed it will be advisable for balloonists and mountaineers to carry not only oxygen but carbonic acid, if they would ascend higher than 12,000 feet.

The "Holland" submarine boat is to be definitively tested by the United States Government soon. Its value as a destroyer will be proved by firing a real torpedo at a target under water in Peconic Bay, Long Island. If the trial is successful the boat will be adopted in the United States Navy.

It results from the experiments of Herr Heise and Dr. Theim (see the "Transaction" of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers) that a very small electric spark will ignite fire-damp and coal dust in the air of mines. Consequently all sparking from electrical apparatus is dangerous in coal mines.

It is not, perhaps, well known that Breslau, in Prussia, is a great centre for the production of artificial flowers, or that the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction is one of the best customers for them. The "flora artefacta" is supplied to the Minister for use in German schools in teaching botany, and distributed throughout the kingdom.

On the Burlington and Missouri River Rail-road discared locomotive flues are employed as fence posts. The tubes are bought for scrap iron, and two workmen dress 50 of them for posts a day. They cost about 15 cents. apiece.

According to the "New York World," James Menut, now in the New York City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, has the largest head in the world. It is 51 1-8 in. in circumference, as against 22in. for the average. Yet he is only 4ft. 1 in. in height. His trunk is built on gigantic lines, but his legs are very short and thin. At another hospital, where he was confined for an ordinary malady, he used to get out of bed in the night and frighten the other patients.

A most useful book to the bee-master is "The Honey Bee" of Mr. Benton, of the United States Department of Agriculture, of which a third edition has been published. The bee industry in the States employs 300,000 persons, and the revenue from it is about four millions sterling a year. Nevertheless, the existing flowers of the States could support ten times the number of honey bees.

The Agricultural Department of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College is, with the consent of the Scotch Education Department, merged into the new West of Scotland Agricultural College. The sixth annual report of experiments made by the Agricultural Department in question contains valuable information on manuring oats, hay, potatoes, and in feeding sheep, obtained by Professor Wright from experiments made in the South-West of Scotland.

It is proposed to install a wireless telegraph from Lake Benett, Alaska, to the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Calumbia.

H. M. S. Egeria has arrived at San Francisco from Esquimalt, B. C., to survey a route for the Pacific cable. She will go to Honolulu sounding on the way, coal there, and proceed to Apia, from whence she will go to Australia.

According to Mr. C. Willard Hayes, of the U. S. Geological Survey, the last survey of the Nicaragua Canal route has shown that the conditions are more favourable to the execution of the canal than has been supposed even by those engineers who reported it feasible.

An expedition of 300 scientific men from the leading universities of America has gone to explore the fossil beds of Wyoming. The Union Pacific Railroad Company is paying all expenses, in hopes of profiting by the scientific results in developing the country. The party is organised into messes of ten men, each mess having two waggons for riding in, and a third for supplies. A photographic outfit is taken. The leader is Professor W. C. Knight, of the University of Wyoming.

A Congress on Aerial Navigation, under the presidency of M. Janssen, the eminent astronomer, will meet in Paris next year. There will be five sections—devoted to balloons, flying machines, scientific apparatus, scientific applications, and legal matters.

Mr. Donald Ferguson has written to "Nature" saying that a lady who suffered from "Ceylon sore mouth" and wasting ulceration of the mucous membrane of the digestive organs, and who was unwilling to go abroad for the "grape cure" tried strawberries and milk, confining her diet to that. She was cured in a few weeks and is now quite stout and well.

The gold of Klondyke, according to a report of Messrs. M'Connell and Tyrell, is found in gravels of the valleys, and stream-terraces of the lower slopes of the valleys, and moraines or glacial deposits of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks. It has come from the Cambrian schists around.

The proposed Institute of Scientific Research which Mr. J. M. Tata, of Bombay, has undertaken to endow with 1 1-4 lakhs of rupees (125,000) yearly will be a teaching university for India and encourage research.

According to Mr. E. D. Bell, the age of an animal, or its full term of life, is calculated by multiplying the period it takes to arrive at maturity by 10 1-2 and dividing the quotient by the cube root of the period required to attain maturity. Thus, man, whose period of maturing is 25 years, ought to live 100, and the elephant with 30 years of maturing should die at 120 years.

Another discovery is announced that bids fair to give as important results in the world of science as any that has been made in many years. It is the result of experiments carried on by Theodore Olan, a Swedish chemist at Washington, and like many others it was found by the merest accident. Mr. Olan's discovery consists in finding a new element which will soften steel, gold, silver, and many other metals, making them soft, pliable, and ductile as a piece of putty, and quite as easily and safely handled. He has named the new chemical agent tauric acid, because it is obtained from tauric moss, a peculiar lichen, or fungus, which grows upon rocks and the roots of trees very generally in the country, but it has never before been the subject of chemical investigation. The new acid has been tested by many eminent chemists in the country, who pronounced Mr. Olan's discovery to be one of the wonders of the world of chemistry, and it is believed that it has a great and important future before it in the arts and sciences. It is remarkable that the discoverer has given it gratuitously to the world when he might have acquired a fortune from its sale. . . . . The process of making the acid is very simple and inexpensive. Mr. Olan describes it as follows:—"My plan for bringing out the acid from the tauric moss, is to put in a deep vessel a layer of chloride of lime, then a layer of tauric moss, to the depth of two inches, and then a layer of chloride of potash of about the same thickness. This is saturated with water until the lime is slaked away. After the fire has gone out of the lime the liquid is drawn off. After this, creosote of tar is added until a saturate solution results. The solution is precipitated with a solution of sulphuric acid, one part in ten. After precipitation the supernatent liquid is decanted, and the residue is found to consist of pure tauric acid."

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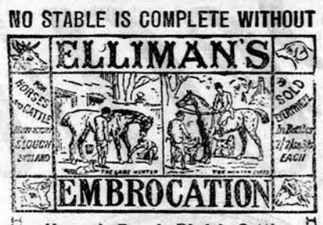

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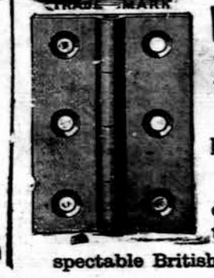

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